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JANUARY 1947

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THE INDUSTRIAL FUTURE OF VERMONT[1]

By RALPH E. FLANDERS

United States Senator from Vermont

ON the walls of my office in Washington hang two framed maps taken from an old Windsor County Atlas published in the late '60s or early '70s. One of these is a map of the town of Springfield, giving the names and locations of all the farmers on all the roads, while the other is an enlarged map of Springfield Village, again giving the names of all the residents and of all the various businesses.

You are all probably familiar with these Atlases. They can still be picked up here and there about the State and I am the fortunate possessor of one for Windsor County, in which I now live, and of Caledonia County, in which I was born. The two framed maps were sent me by a friend and I hope that no otherwise perfect Atlas was ruined cutting them out.

It is particularly interesting to list the manufacturing concerns in the village of Springfield. These little factories were devoted to making scythe snaths, gravestones (with the notation "Finishing done by power, quick and well"), children's carriages and toys, finished mill work, wooden handles, bobbins and spools, cloth-finishing machinery, light and heavy hames, last-turning machines and machine forgings.

[1]Address to the Joint Meeting of Vermont Historical Society and the General Assembly, January 14, 1947.

Besides this, both in the main village and at North Springfield, there were a number of gristmills and sawmills. It is interesting, further, to observe that in spite of the large number of manufacturing establishments that existed, there were only three lawyers required to handle the litigation of the village.

Most of these little industries have disappeared. The scythe snath shop became the Vermont Foundry, now owned jointly by the Fellows Gear Shaper Company and the Jones & Lamson Machine Company. The last-turning machine company was sold out some years ago to United Shoe Machinery Corp. The business still exists but no longer as a separate enterprise. The sole corporate survivor of the lot is the cloth-finishing machinery plant which is now, as it was then, the Parks and Woolson Machine Company whose business has expanded slowly through the years and is now going more briskly than ever.

There is an interesting comparison of the present situation with the old one. Sawmills still sprinkle the town but they are electrically driven and temporarily located, as wood lots are cut down and turned into lumber. The gristmills have become feed stores selling western grain. Manufacturing is represented by five well-established firms in the machine shop line and include Parks & Woolson, already mentioned, together with one newcomer engaged in custom electroplating. Besides this, there is the John T. Slack Corporation, one of the leading producers of re-worked wool in the country. Except for the old firm of Parks & Woolson, the present list of manufacturers in Springfield can be traced very largely to a still older enterprise which moved down to Springfield from Windsor in 1888. This was the Jones & Lamson Machine Company whose history is filled with romance of a sort, and can be found in detail, I believe, in the archives of the Vermont Historical Society.

This Company has a continuous history since the early 1830s. As one man went out and another came in, its name was changed over the decades, but the record is continuous and the corporate identity was preserved.

The founder was one Asahel Hubbard who invented the first geared pump, now a commonplace in the oil circulating systems of our automobiles and in many other common uses. He had traveling men covering the country, going down even into Mexico. He installed the first public water supply system of St. Louis, using his pump to raise water from the river to a reservoir on the bluffs. He installed this pump per-

sonally and took his pay in three forms. One part of it was in the form of a very fine white horse which he rode all the way back from St. Louis; another part was in gold tucked into a money belt around his waist; and the third portion was in deeds to Iowa land.

Meanwhile, a young country gunsmith had invented an action which brought the hammer on the underside of the barrel instead of on top. He was led to do this by an accidental shooting due to the hammer of a rifle getting caught while crossing a fence. Placing it beneath made such accidents impossible or difficult. This young man's name was Nikanor Kendall. He married Asahel Hubbard's daughter and brought his gun business into the machine shop.

The Company then began making guns by machinery instead of by hand and began the design and building of gun-making machinery. In other words, it began to make machine tools. This little country firm exhibited a display of arms made of interchangeable parts at the first World's Fair in Crystal Palace in London in the 1850s. As a result of this exhibit, a commission from the British Ordnance Department came to America and bought a lot of machinery of the Windsor firm which machinery, by the way, was still running 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at the Enfield Arsenal, north of London, throughout the second World War.

There is much more of interest in the early history of this firm which it is not necessary to tell here tonight. Suffice it to say that Jones & Lamson Machine Company fell on evil days in the 1880s. It was bought out by two Springfield men, Adna Brown and Amasa Woolson, and brought to Springfield. There, with a new superintendent—former Governor James Hartness—it entered on a new period of prosperity and graduated from its staff the men who became heads and principal owners of the other three companies in the machine tool line.

Now what instruction can be derived from the past industrial history of the state, a small section of which has just had this rapid review? One lesson I feel sure can properly be drawn from the Springfield experience. Our village is an island of heavy industry, completely surrounded by dairy cows. Local inventive ingenuity and the natural resource of available waterpower determined original establishment and location. These are not quite sufficient to explain the rapid expansion, though the native ingenuity of a series of mechanics and inventors goes a long way toward a full explanation.

Beyond this we must look for other favorable influences. One of

them, and most important, is the character of the population of this state. Ingenuity and mechanical sense are not here confined to the exceptional individual, such as those on which these industries were based. To a greater or lesser extent, it permeates the whole population. The Vermont yankee, no less than the Connecticut yankee, has a natural affinity for tools and machinery. He knows, practically in the cradle, the difference between a left-hand and a right-hand thread, and he accumulates knowledge and judgment which he gets from the machinery of the farm and automobile. Other parts of the country have access to the same educational facilities, but I believe in this state we learn more from our mechanical surroundings than they do in many other regions.

There is another advantage which we have which is exceedingly valuable to us and which I hope we shall never outgrow. That advantage comes perhaps primarily from owners, management and men living together and knowing each other. Work stoppages from labor troubles have been comparatively rare in our state, even when they have been serious elsewhere. Our comparative freedom from them is due to the common sense and good will of both management and wage earner. Neither could have made this good record alone. The final results are a credit to both.

That situation, as we all know, has in recent months been recognized in the form of the Vermont Industrial Council which might well set a pattern for the settlement of industrial disputes elsewhere in the country. It is a matter of personal pride with us that it is a Vermont pattern, both here and spread outward instead of having to be introduced from without.

This common-sense relationship between management and the wage earner is one of the great assets of our state. It may properly be considered by large national manufacturers in following out the decentralizing policy which is becoming popular. We on our part, however, should never take active steps to invite such companies to settle within our borders unless we are sure that their labor policies are so enlightened that they can fit into our situation without disrupting it. Continuing the already healthy expansion of this sort will be one of the important objectives of our state government for the next few years.

We have been speaking of the establishment here of branch plants. What are the possibilities for expanding the number of small but growing locally-owned manufacturing companies? It seems to me that the chances should be good.

Anyone who has driven about the state and visited a large number of its middle-sized and small towns, as Mrs. Flanders and I did this past summer, must have had their eyes opened as to the number of vigorous little factories and shops that are to be found in our state. These cover a wide range of industries, including woodworking, metal-working and textiles.

The small woolen mills are particularly interesting. They have their competitors, from the American Woolen Mills down, but nevertheless by special skills and quickness of adaptation seem able to hold their places in the industry. The qualities which have preserved and strengthened them up until this time may be depended upon to bring them an increase of profitable activity for the future.

There should be more of these small new industries. Our state is especially adapted to their successful establishment. Besides the qualities of ingenuity and common sense which I have just mentioned, we have a tremendous asset in the reputation of the state itself. Anything made here or raised here is expected to be of superior quality. A purchaser of anything marked "Made in Vermont" who found it of inferior quality would be shocked and properly so, for we have never in the past been interested in low-grade goods and high turnover and I hope we never will be in the future.

There are business reasons for this as well as moral reasons. Located as we are in the Northeastern corner of the United States, postal, express and freight rates are stacked against us so far as making and selling low-grade tonnage goods is concerned. Whether it is in machine tools, textiles, food products or anything else, the purchaser of Vermont goods expects the very best to be had anywhere and is willing to pay for the very best. We can afford neither economically or morally to make anything but the very best. There are a number of examples of this familiar to most of us. We all know the reputation of the hams and bacon built up by Colburn & Fallon (now under name of Colburn's) of this town and Harrington of Richmond. The customers of Crowley's cheeses, made in Healdville, are scattered all over the country and demand far more than that little cheese factory can make.

I, myself, for a number of years have been connected with the Vermont Guild of Oldtime Crafts and Industries in Weston. There we have made stone-ground corn meal and other cereals in which the germ is ground with the kernel at temperatures low enough so that the vitamin content is not destroyed. Under the expert sales management of Mr. Vrest Orton and the careful milling of his father, a mem-

ber of this Legislature, this business continued profitably in the black throughout the war, and is now set for an expansion in its operation.

A very fine quality of handwoven tweeds was also successfully made and sold in the pre-war years and these now are being revived.

I mentioned this particular activity because it illustrates the ability to make and sell Vermont goods of high quality at satisfactory prices throughout the whole country. The fact that this can be done opens up opportunity for other small undertakings throughout the state.

In his two-fold opportunity of the establishment of branch plants from without and the development of new industries from within we find the industrial future of Vermont. We will not fail in meeting these opportunities if the new generation retains the native mechanical sense of the region, and if they and their parents continue to exhibit the qualities of democracy, moral responsibility and common sense which have kept our labor relations at so high a level.

A NEW APPROACH TO LOCAL BUSINESS HISTORY[1]

By Leon S. Gay

A FEW miles from my home, there nestles in the friendly atmosphere of the Green Mountains of Vermont a hamlet of fifty people, known as South Reading, just a sleepy little neighborhood now, but formerly a thriving, active community. Here was located a map printing shop, several sawmills, a grist mill, a woolen mill, a chair factory, a smithery, and a tannery.

In this hamlet were born three Robinson boys, who later on became nationally known; Stillman, founder of mechanical engineering in American colleges, noted inventor of optical devices, designer of Lick Observatory; Albert, a pioneer in the engineering world, who built more miles of railroad than any other one man, General Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, and later President of the Mexican Central; and Wallace, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, philanthropist, and one of the founders of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

From nearby Perkinsville came Dr. Ernest Hopkins, until recently President of Dartmouth College. From Plymouth came a farmer boy to become the 30th President of the United States.

These three small villages, within a few miles of my home, are typical of hundreds of similar small places in the eastern United States, which have sent out their sons to become leaders in the nation.

It is my premise in this paper that there can be no thorough study of a successful career, either in business or in a profession, which does not carry back to the founder of the enterprise, to ascertain his home surroundings, his training in home, school and church; to investigate all events in his life which moulded his character and which enabled him to become outstanding in his field.

Back of every successful enterprise, whether small or large, is one person who has had the perseverance, judgment and knowledge to

1. Address before the American Historical Association, New York, December 27, 1946. Extracts reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the Business History Society, February 1947.

carry his undertaking past the manifold pitfalls, which result in failure to many of those starting out on a business career.

While the large business corporations are better known and many have been studied historically by more or less competent writers, local or small business firms (from 1–500 employees) have rarely been recognized by the historian, and yet they are the life blood of the nation. As Professor Ralph Horner states, "We have very little knowledge of the part played by that small business man" (called petty capitalist by DeGras) "who manages to scrape together a little capital and tries to succeed with some enterprise so as to make a profit. . . . As a class he has probably contributed more to modern history than any other single group. We shall never really understand economic history until we know more about him."

As President of the Vermont Historical Society, I was fully aware of our long standing policy of publishing books on Vermont subject matters or institutions which were worthwhile, and also of printing short articles in our magazine *Vermont Quarterly*. We have cooperated with some towns in editing their histories, but have never paid much attention to local business history in spite of valuable source material in our Society library.

We have recently worked out a plan, which we believe can be of great value in this field. The Society is willing to sponsor such histories, providing the manuscripts meet our exacting standards and the cost is borne by the people or town concerned. If manuscripts of literary and historic merit dealing with early Vermont business are presented without funds available for printing, we shall provide editing assistance and are willing to print these either in book form or as articles in our bulletin, as far as our funds allow.

We consider this a sound way to interest more people in history, as well as to add to our source materials. This is something new, I believe, in Historical Society procedure and calls for explanation as to how it came about.

Three years ago, I noted that the 75th Anniversary of my firm was approaching and the directors of my company voted to mark the event with an historical book under my direction. The same year—1944—was the one hundredth birthyear of the founder (long since deceased) and the one hundred forty-fifth year since the first Merino sheep was imported from Spain—an event leading to Vermont's becoming the greatest sheep-raising state in the Union from 1835–1845.

As an owner of the business, I wanted a human, interesting, read-

able account of our seventy-five years of woolen manufacturing; as an amateur historian, I wished an accurate history to be sure, but more than that, a study of the social and economic background, not only of the business itself, but of the community and state in which it was located.

A competent writer was secured, Miss Janet Mabie of New York City; the company files were opened to her, with nothing held back, and many old time residents were interviewed. I personally spent much time with her going over company records and my own personal files, which cover much public life in the State. After a year of research and writing, the manuscript was completed. The finished product is neither a "cheap popularizer" to quote Dr. Larson, nor a dry thesis, but a recreation of the times in which the enterprise was born, why it was born, and why it continues to grow.

The book starts with the introduction of Spanish sheep into Vermont with the change which that brought into the lives of the pioneer settlers of the state—a fascinating study in itself. It continues with the migration of the Gay family from Connecticut to Vermont, tells of the early trials and struggles of getting established, and presents native folklore, which would have been lost but for this account. The story follows the growth of the business through the years, tells of its contact with the public, labor relations, and ends with a bit of theory on the Vermont way of life.

The chapter on labor relations was a difficult problem, because the mills are C.I.O. Union shops and every worker was to receive a copy of the book. Wishing to be accurate and fair in approaching this subject, we asked the Union organizer to write an account of Union relations in our company from his point of view, to be given direct to our author. We agreed to do the same, and then the author was to take from each account what she considered usable and factual to make up the labor-management story. This was done and the finished labor chapter with no changes was read to the Local Union membership by the organizer, unanimously approved by the Union, and printed. Needless to say, what could have been a serious blunder in labor relations through ignoring the part the employees have had in building up the business, or in stupid handling of the material, was turned into a distinct gain in labor-management morale.

When the manuscript was ready for printing, it was sent to the Director of the Vermont Historical Society for factual correction, and while in the Society library, was read by the Publication Committee. It

was pronounced good Vermont history and they requested that it be published with the imprint of the Society. Although I felt honored that our book should be handled in this way (being the first to receive such recognition), I agreed to this with a definite feeling of embarrassment because of my dual connection.

As far as I know, to have a historical society sponsor such a business history is something new in America. Historically, this book has depicted in a fascinating way Vermont life of 75 years ago by using many local stories which show the character of the people and how they met difficulties which seemed overwhelming. To business people, it is a typical example of honest American progress. I believe that this sort of cooperation can be valuable in preserving the records of the past, but even more so in guiding opinion of the future, both of which are within the scope of the historical society and progressive business firms.

In my capacity as President of the Vermont Historical Society and as Treasurer of a growing business, I have had considerable opportunity to see the strong and weak points inherent in each. I have come to the conclusion that each was lacking something that the other had, and that both could benefit from an exchange of ideas.

The conception of too many of the American public is that a historical society is a collection of elderly people living in the past, dreaming about a dry and musty world, which has no relation to present day problems; and that business, while a necessary part of the production front, is a shady institution which thrives on secrecy, with no sense of obligation to the public which makes its profits possible.

Such generalization is unfair to both institutions, but there are exceptions enough to make the characterization seem plausible. American historians are trained to research and deliberation. Bringing to light new facts, uncovering hidden truths, and ascertaining trends are goals in themselves for the historian. Not so with the business man, who lives in a hectic world of competition. He must ever produce goods cheaper, faster, and better or he loses his place in the market. He must think in terms of costs and sales prices to arrive at profits. He must give unselfish service to customer and to the public if he is to survive.

The historian brings to light the rise and fall of past human endeavor with the social, political, and economic background of these events; he knows that "history repeats itself." Could not this knowledge be helpful to the business man in his present-day problems? Could not the energy and keen planning of the business man be of assistance to the historian?

This paper emphasizes the importance of the early background of the founder of any business, the study of which will give a true picture of those elements which allowed the enterprise to succeed in the battle for the survival of the fittest. It draws attention to the importance of the local business firm in American life, in that to write the history of small business is to write the history of our nation; and that sweeping, general statements on private enterprise without a thorough knowledge of many small firms is inaccurate and unfair to all.

I have drawn attention to the procedure of the Vermont Historical Society in encouraging local business history, with an illustration of just how this has worked out in a specific book with which I have been intimately connected. This policy carefully carried out, unorthodox as it may appear, can be of great service to the writing and publication of good business history books.

And going a step farther, the Historical Societies of New England are cooperating with the leading business association in that region towards a better understanding between historians and business, to the end that the American public may obtain accurate information on which to base judgment of our national history and business life.

The statement of this new approach to local business history will, I believe, make sense to the business man; I hope it is not too radical to gain support among historians. In any case, it is a sincere presentation of an important problem, and if it creates further thought by all concerned, I shall feel that the initial flight of a woolen manufacturer into the sacred realm of the historian has been worthwhile.

NATHANIEL NILES' MISSIONS AT THE COURT OF TURIN (1838; 1848–1850)

By Howard R. Marraro

Associate Professor of Italian, Columbia University

NATHANIEL NILES, Junior, was born in Fairlee, Vermont, on December 17, 1791, the son of Nathaniel Niles, pioneer settler of Fairlee, whom his contemporaries regarded as "the Athenian of the East side of the Green Mountains," and of Elizabeth (Watson) Niles, the daughter of Judge William Watson of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Despite the fact that the younger Niles distinguished himself as an able and competent diplomatist, very little is known of this worthy son of the state of Vermont,[1] who, among other things, was chiefly responsible for negotiating the first treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Sardinia and who, later, as chargé d'affaires at that Court, helped to cement the bonds of friendship between the Italian and American peoples.

After his graduation from the Harvard Medical School in 1816, Nathaniel Niles practised medicine for several years in Boston and then went to Paris to continue with his medical studies. While at the French capital, he married a talented French woman, Mme. Rosella Sue, the widow of Dr. Sue, who had been the physician of King Louis XVIII. In November 1830, Mr. Niles was commissioned secretary of the American Legation at Paris. When William C. Rives,[2] the American minister at Paris, resigned on September 27, 1832, to return to the United States, he left Mr. Niles as chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the American Legation, a post Niles held until April 19,

1. Brief biographical sketches of Nathaniel Niles, Junior, may be found in *Dictionary of American Biography* (1934), XIII, 524; T. F. Harrington, *The Harvard Medical School; a history, narrative and documentary* (New York, 1905), 3 vols.; A. B. Hemenway, *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* (Burlington, Vt., 1868–1891), 5 vols.; J. G. Ullery, *Men of Vermont* (Brattleboro, Vt., 1894), 127–128; H. M. Wriston, *Executive agents in American foreign relations* (Baltimore, 1929), 259; 342–343; 633–635; 822.

2. William C. Rives, of Virginia. Commissioned envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris on April 18, 1829. Took leave Sept. 27, 1832.

1833, when Leavitt Harris,[3] of Pennsylvania, the new chargé d'affaires, was appointed.

Meanwhile, Niles lost interest in medicine as a profession and returned to the United States where he sought another assignment in the diplomatic service. In fact, on June 7, 1837, President Van Buren appointed him special diplomatic agent to the Kingdom of Austria-Hungary.[4] His particular task was to seek a market for American tobacco and to procure a modification of the duties and restrictions on American commerce. For about eight months he worked hard collecting information and negotiating with high government officials so that when Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, the new American minister, arrived at Vienna to take over his work on February 8, 1838, Niles was able to report substantial progress.

While at Vienna the Count de Sambuy, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Sardinia at Vienna, in a private conversation with Mr. Niles discussed the mutual advantages which both countries would derive from the removal of existing barriers in the way of an exchange of each other's products and from the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between them. At that time the United States had no official diplomatic relations with any of the Italian states. Both representatives were of the opinion that an extensive market for American tobacco and the products of America, and fisheries could be found if steps were taken to develop commerce between the two countries.[5] Hitherto the commercial relations between the United States and Sardinia had been governed by domestic regulations which, however, were founded upon a mutual agreement between the two governments.[6]

Mr. Niles submitted a brief account of this interview to the Honor-

3. Harris was chargé from March to October 1833.

4. Niles' letter of credence was addressed to the minister of foreign affairs. For a brief summary of Niles' mission to Austria, see Wriston, *op. cit.*, 633–635.

5. United States Senate—*Message of the President of the United States transmitting in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of the correspondence touching the origins, progress, and conclusion of the late convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Sardinia.* 29th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document, 118. Read September 13, 1841, 3–4. This document contains the correspondence between Mr. Niles and the Department of State relative to the origin, progress, and conclusion of said convention and other official correspondence.

6. Eighth Annual Message of Monroe, Dec. 7, 1824. James D. Richardson, *Messages and Papers*, II, 251.

able John Forsyth,[7] the Secretary of State, in a letter dated February 18, 1838, pointing out that Sardinia formed "by far the most enlightened, active, and wealthy population of any of the independent states of Italy," and that it was "making considerable advances in manufacturing industry." As proof of this fact, Mr. Niles indicated that Sardinia had some very large establishments for the manufacture of silk and cotton, particularly plain silks, which were sent to the United States through Lyons and Havre, *in transitu*, to the amount of many millions of francs. "The eagerness with which both the King and his minister seized upon the idea of opening diplomatic relations with the expressed view to encourage a commerce with us," concluded Mr. Niles, "affords a reasonable ground to believe that the absolute authority with which the Sardinian Government is clothed, will be directed to the accomplishment of the object, whenever diplomatic relations may be established between the two countries."[8]

Following the receipt of this communication, Mr. Niles on May 2, 1838, was ordered by President Van Buren to go to Sardinia "and endeavor to conclude a commercial arrangement, securing upon the most advantageous terms the admission of American tobacco into the ports of that country, and if practicable, to extend it so as to embrace the general trade between the two nations."[9] It was anticipated that in the event of a successful negotiation, a diplomatic officer would be accredited to the Sardinian court; in the case of failure of the negotiation, matters would continue as in the past.[10]

Shortly after his arrival at Turin in September 1838, Mr. Niles had an interview with Count Solaro de la Margherita, First Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Niles was also "very cordially received" as a diplomatic agent from the United States by King Charles Albert[11] who avowed "the greatest interest" in the government, insti-

7. John Forsyth, of Georgia. Commissioned Secretary of State by President Jackson, June 27, 1834; continued to act under President Van Buren, and retired March 4, 1841.

8. United States Senate—*Message from the President, etc.*, 4.

9. Letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Niles, Washington, May 2, 1838. United States Senate—*Message from the President etc.*, 8. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

10. MS Instructions Italy, I, 3–4; serial 473, Doc. 118, 8. United States Senate—*Message from the President* etc., 8. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

11. Charles Albert (1798–1849). Son of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy, Prince of Carignano. In 1821 he acted as Regent for King Charles Felix. He became

tutions and prosperity of our country. The King at once expressed his desire to enter into treaty relations with the United States, and "by every other means to cultivate and enlarge the commerce between his states and those of the American union."[12]

Within about two months of his arrival at Turin, a most-favored-nation treaty of commerce and navigation, consisting of twenty articles, was concluded and signed at Genoa on November 26, 1838,[13] by the two agents—Nathaniel Niles and Count Solaro de la Margherita.[14] The treaty dealt with numerous phases of commerce and navigation, including such questions as commerce and navigation, vessels in ports, duties on imports, discrimination in duties, coasting trade, purchase of articles of commerce, most favored nation, most favored nation as to vessels, shipwrecks, asylum for vessels, blockade ports, free passage from Genoa through Sardinia, consuls, Sardinian as consul, privileges of consuls, disposal of property, duration and ratification.

The spirit which animated the two contracting parties is found in the first article which stipulated that "there shall be between the territories of the contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation," and that "the inhabitants of their respective states shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports and commercial places of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn or reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy

King of Sardinia on April 27, 1831. On March 4, 1848, he granted a constitution to his subjects. On March 22, 1848 he declared war against Austria. Signed an armistice on August 4, 1848. The war was resumed in 1849, ending disastrously at the battle of Novara on March 23, 1849. Charles Albert then abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II and went in exile to Oporto, Portugal where he died.

12. Letter from Mr. Niles to Mr. Forsyth, Turin, Sept. 26, 1838. United States Senate—*Message from the President, etc.* 8–11. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

13. For the text of the treaty of commerce and navigation, see William M. Malloy, *Treaties, conventions, international acts, protocols and agreements between the United States of America and other powers 1776–1909.* Washington, D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1910, II, 1603 ff.; Hunter Miller, *Treaties and other international acts of the United States of America.* Washington, D. C., Gov't Printing Office, 1931, IV, Document 86, 145 ff. This treaty was superseded by the treaty of 1871 with Italy (see Malloy, *op. cit.*, 969 ff.), Sardinia having become merged with that Kingdom.

14. Solaro, Clemente, Count de la Margherita (1792–1869). Was minister of foreign affairs from 1835 to 1847.

to that effect the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing."[15]

Even before the final conclusion of the treaty of commerce, the Sardinian Government showed its desire to develop and strengthen the friendly relations with the United States. Early in October 1838, the authorities at Genoa gave up quarantines on arrivals from America provided with clean bills of health. Commenting on this measure, in a letter to the Secretary of State, Mr. Niles remarked that the "effects of this measure must be great on American commerce, and insure Genoa the advantage of becoming the centre of Italian commerce, or to force other cities to follow her example."[16]

The effects of the treaty of November 26, 1838, were important and far-reaching. Mr. R. Campbell, the United States Consul at Genoa, in a letter dated April 30, 1839, to Mr. Niles at Turin, expressed his belief, even before the full text of the treaty was published in the press of the city, that the treaty would produce an extension of intercourse between the two countries, adding that as soon as the treaty became known at Leghorn, orders were sent to Genoa to charter a Sardinian vessel to stop at Leghorn to take cargo for New York. Other operations, in the opinion of Mr. Campbell, would no doubt follow, but he warned that it was difficult to get trade to flow into new channels and that it was especially difficult to move the cautious Genoese ship owners for they wanted to see their way clear before acting on operations to which they had not been accustomed.[17]

Studying the terms of the treaty from the Sardinian point of view, Mr. Niles felt that no measure that the King could possibly have adopted would have accomplished so much to render him popular and powerful in the north of Italy as making Sardinia virtually a free port by the admission of the products of American fisheries, woods, and cotton to the consumption throughout his dominions free of all duty. This policy greatly developed the elements of his maritime power which, according to Mr. Niles, "in the next general war that may oc-

15. United States Executive Document No. 2. *Documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States to the two houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the 29th Congress (1839)*. I (1839–1840). This document also contains the text of the treaty.

16. Mr. Niles to Mr. Forsyth, Turin, Oct. 8, 1838. United States Senate—*Message from the President, etc.* 13. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

17. MS archives American consulate, Genoa.

cur on the continent, is destined powerfully to aid in the territorial aggrandizement of this Kingdom."[18]

King Charles Albert was fully aware of the importance of the treaty to his people, for during another interview with the King, in July 1839, Mr. Niles was struck with the liberal principles advanced by the monarch who felt highly gratified at the unqualified approbation of the advantage of a convention which would admit to consumption in Sardinia and the United States certain products of each, free of all duty. After the interview Mr. Niles was convinced that the King appreciated the advantages to himself of admitting free of duty United States cottons, and some other bulky articles of transatlantic produce, as affording at once a proper encouragement to manufacture, and as a means of employing and enlarging his navigation, as well as of placing his neighbors in upper Italy in such easy business relations with Genoa as to secure their friendly dispositions, and give his subjects the benefit of carrying on their commerce.[19]

In his message to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-sixth Congress, December 24, 1839, President Van Buren laid before them the treaties of commerce negotiated with the kings of Sardinia and of the Netherlands, the ratifications of which had been exchanged since the adjournment of Congress. "The liberal principles of these treaties," remarked President Van Buren, "will recommend them to their approbation." "That with Sardinia," he added, "is the first treaty of commerce formed by that Kingdom, and it will, I trust, answer the expectations of the present sovereign by aiding the development of the resources of his country, and stimulating the enterprise of his people."[20]

18. Mr. Niles to Mr. Forsyth, Turin, May 14, 1839. United States Senate, *Message from the President, etc.* 23–25. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

19. Mr. Niles to Mr. Forsyth, Paris, July 29, 1839. *Ibid.*, 25–26. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

20. *Message from the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of twenty-sixth congress*, Dec. 24, 1839. An idea of the benefits that resulted from the treaty of commerce may be had from a study of the reports of the United States Commerce and Navigation published as Senate Documents. For example, these reports show that the total value of the imports from Italy increased from $944,238 in 1838 to $1,301,577 in 1845, representing an increase of 37.8 per cent; during the same period the exports to Italy increased from $141,357 to $587,569 or 315.6 per cent. See, Howard R. Marraro, "Ambrose Baber at the Court of Sardinia (1841–43)." *The Georgia Historical Quarterly*, June 1946, XXX, 105–117.

While the negotiations necessary to effect the treaty of commerce were still in process, the King of Sardinia appreciating the views of the President of the United States in appointing Mr. Niles as diplomatic agent, and being desirous on his own part to establish political relations between his subjects and this country, appointed Count Augusto Avogrado de Colombiano,[21] his chargé d'affaires near the United States.[22] On its part, the United States Government also showed its desire to cultivate the friendship of Sardinia, although an American chargé was not promptly sent to Turin. President Van Buren said that it was his intention to express his appreciation of the cordial spirit of the Sardinian Government in making with the United States its first commercial treaty, by the immediate appointment of a diplomatic officer to reside at the Sardinian Court. The failure of the Senate to consent promptly to ratification postponed the request of the President for the necessary appropriation. Therefore, it was decided to send Mr. Abraham Van Buren as a special agent to Turin to explain that at the following session of Congress the President planned to request the appropriation.[23] Mr. Van Buren failed to carry out his instructions and the explanations were made instead to the Sardinian chargé at Washington.[24] Finally, in May 1840, Mr. H. Gold Rogers,[25] of Pennsylvania, was appointed chargé d'affaires to Sardinia and the relations were now placed on a regular footing.[26]

The treaty of commerce, as intended, helped to stimulate commerce. Mr. Crokat, acting consul at Genoa, in his report dated January 10, 1841, to Mr. Forsyth on the American vessels entered at that port and cleared during the previous six months, stated that the arrivals on American vessels continued, as in the beginning of the year, to be un-

21. Count Augusto Avogrado de Colombiano presented credentials as chargé d'affaires on Feb. 7, 1839. Last communication to him from the State Department Aug. 8, 1842. See, State Department *Register* (1874), 122.

22. Solaro de la Margherita to Mr. Niles, Turin, Sept. 29, 1838. United States Senate—*Message from the President, etc.*, 13. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C. MS *Instructions*, Italy, 13.

23. Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Van Buren, April 18, 1839. MS *Instructions*, Italy, I, 1–2.

24. Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Forsyth, Nov. 29, 1839. MS *Despatches* Sardinia, (Italy); Forsyth to Van Buren, *loc. cit.*

25. H. Gold Rogers. Commissioned chargé d'affaires, June 30, 1840. Left Nov. 22, 1841.

26. Senate Executive Journal, V, 284. Forsyth to Rogers, June 6, 1840. Serial 473. Document 118, 26.

usually numerous, which he attributed in some measure at least to the late treaty of commerce.[27]

In 1839, shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, Mr. Niles left the foreign service. Nothing definite is known of his activities after his mission until January 4, 1848, when President Polk appointed him chargé d'affaires at Turin, a post he held until August 20, 1850. Those were critical years in Italian political history for they coincide with the efforts of Italian liberals to establish democratic governments in the various states of the peninsula, including Piedmont, and to liberate the country from foreign domination and thus bring about the political unification of the Italian people. In fact, while Mr. Niles was en route to Turin, where he arrived on April 24, 1848, events in Piedmont were moving at a rapid pace. On March 4, 1848, Charles Albert granted a democratic constitution.[28] Shortly afterwards, in response to popular cries to end Austrian rule in the peninsula, the King, on March 23, 1848, declared war against Austria. On April 30, he opened hostilities by leading into Lombardy an army composed of Sardinian, Neapolitan, Tuscan, and papal forces.[29]

While Sardinia was fighting a desperate war against a powerful enemy, Mr. Niles, shortly after his arrival at Turin, requested and obtained the permission of the Sardinian Government to establish an American naval depot at Spezia. The privilege was granted for an initial period of three years, with annual renewals thereafter. It is important to note that as a means of avoiding importunities from European nations that asked to be admitted to the enjoyment of the same privileges, the Sardinian Government decided to give the arrangement such a character as would justify it in refusing to France, England, or Russia, or any other European power, the facilities it so willingly accorded to the United States. The Sardinian Government proposed to accomplish this by a formal concession of the privilege for a period of three years, to be continued indefinitely thereafter, from year to year, until one year after notice of the withdrawal of the privilege shall have

27. Mr. Crokat to Mr. Forsyth, Genoa, Jan. 10, 1841. United States Senate, *Message from the President, etc.* 45. MS National Archives, Washington, D. C.

28. This Constitution, which was applied to the other states of Italy as they became united to the Kingdom of Sardinia, remained in force until June 1946, when King Humbert II was forced to abdicate his throne and the people voted to establish the Italian Republic.

29. Howard R. Marraro, *American opinion on the unification of Italy 1846–1861*. New York, 1932, 47.

been formally given.[30] The cordial relations that were established between the American naval officers stationed at the depot and the Piedmontese Government authorities made it possible for the United States to occupy the naval depot uninterruptedly until 1868, when the Italian Government found it necessary to occupy it for its own expanding navy, since the facilities at Genoa had become inadequate for its purpose.[31]

In his desire to promote the cultural relations between Europe and the United States, Mr. Niles submitted a plan to the State Department concerning the exchange, free of duty, between the United States and Italy, Switzerland, and other European countries of popular-priced editions of the national literature of each country in the original language, its main object being to promote international good feeling through mutual understanding of national cultures. Although Mr. Niles' plan failed to materialize, yet it demonstrates the positive and keen interest he took in establishing these relations between Europe and the United States.

A keen observer of men and events, Mr. Niles made important and interesting observations on the political and military developments he witnessed during his sojourn in the peninsula. The war which at first was successful to the Italian cause finally ended disastrously for the Italians and Charles Albert was forced to abdicate. In his despatches to the secretaries of state, Mr. Niles informed them of the political and military vicissitudes of the Italians, often venturing to express an opinion as to their significance and outlook. In the following hitherto unpublished twelve despatches to the secretaries of state—six to Mr. Buchanan and six to Mr. Clayton—Mr. Niles recorded his own personal observations on the political scene in Italy as it unfolded before his eyes. As an indication of the cordial relations Mr. Niles maintained with the ministers of foreign affairs, there are here published four despatches he wrote to the three Sardinians who held that office during that period—General Perrone, Count de Ferrari, and the Marquis d'Azeglio.

After his retirement from his post at Turin in 1850, Mr. Niles returned to the United States, residing in New York City where he died on November 16, 1869.

30. MS Despatch No. 5, dated Turin, July 2, 1848 from Mr. Niles to Mr. Buchanan. MS Archives American embassy, Rome, Italy.

31. Howard R. Marraro, "Spezia: an American naval base, 1848–1868." *Military Affairs*, Washington, D. C. Winter 1943, VII, 202–208.

Paris, April 3, 1848.[32]

The Hon. James Buchanan,[33]
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . Inspired by popular successes elsewhere the Lombards have shown prodigies of patriotism and valor worthy the ancestral glories of the league of the free cities of Italy in the 13th century. The whole Italian policy of Charles Albert ever since he came to the throne has had an eye to the eventuality of an outbreak in the neighboring Lombardo-Venetian Vice-Royalty which might present an auspicious opportunity for the extension of his dominions to the Adige or to the Adriatic as circumstances might favor. His army for this reason has been kept well provided with the materials of war and formidable in numbers. . . .

It may not be out of place to suggest the propriety of our keeping a formidable naval force in the Mediterranean at this time. The mere presence of such a force may possibly have the effect of diverting a war from the Mediterranean waters by the apprehension that we might in some way be drawn into it as a party, while it could not fail to afford great moral strength to the cause of Italian independence, an object of the very highest importance to the commercial interests of the United States.

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 1

Turin, May 9, 1848.[34]

The Hon. James Buchanan,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

I arrived in Turin on the 24th ultimo and had a first interview with the Marquis Pareto,[35] the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 28th.

I expressed to him the deep feeling of interest entertained by the American Government and people in the struggles now going in Italy for the establishment of a common national independence under the auspices of his sovereign, Charles Albert, as well as on account of the enlargement of the popular basis of power of civil, political and religious liberty, conceded in the late organic law founding a constitutional government for the Kingdom.

32. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

33. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, was commissioned secretary of state by President Polk on March 6, 1845; retired March 4, 1849.

34. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

35. Lorenzo Pareto (1800–1865). Born in Genoa. Geologist and diplomat. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs from March 16 to August 15, 1848. In 1849, he was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

I stated to him that although it had become the fixed policy of my government to avoid all interference to the prejudice of governments founded on principles at variance with its own, it could not refrain from the expression of its sympathy and admiration for those which admitted, as Sardinia had done, that great fundamental dogma—the rightful sovereignty of the people. . . .[36]

Although Sardinia enters upon a constitutional career with the dangers of an existing foreign war that may circumscribe for a time reforms which under less embarrassing circumstances might be more extensive and popular, yet she is happily freed from the greater hazards of those distracting theories of communism and socialism which threaten most unfortunately to sweep away the liberties if not the civilization itself of neighboring republics. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 6

Pesio, July 27, 1848.[37]

The Hon. James Buchanan,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . It is deeply to be regretted that all Venetia[38] did not sooner comprehend that their only certainty of escape from the return of Austrian rule consisted in a prompt union with Sardinia, and a vigorous effort to bring out and organize all their military resources and place them at the disposal of their adopted King. But instead of adopting that course at once, months have been lost in inactive hesitation, and in cherishing idle hopes of escaping from the inexorable alternative of submission to the Austrian yoke. Now, when their entire country is overrun, with the exception of the city of Venice, they claim the merit of a voluntary surrender of their own sovereignty to Charles Albert, and call on Sardinia in return to save them without having made any seasonable preparation to sustain a conflict in which they are the parties the most interested. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 8

Turin, August 10, 1848.[39]

The Hon. James Buchanan,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . But the firmness of the King and the true greatness of character which he has shown on all occasions during the war and displayed anew in these last

36. For an account of the deep sympathy in America for Italian freedom and independence, see Marraro, *American opinion*, etc.

37. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

38. On March 22, 1848, the Venetians proclaimed a republic. It surrendered on August 22, 1849.

39. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

days of trouble, with great brilliancy in his last proclamation, will at once rally the heart of the whole country to him, and if the entire object aimed at should now be attained by prolonging the war, the nation will at least be saved from a dishonorable peace. . . .

We are now brought down to a most interesting crisis in the political and military fortunes of this truly noble and spirited sovereign (I may almost say the only one really worthy of a throne) which calls for an inquiry into the circumstances which have united to bring about such unexpected calamities. The political causes will be found to have had their origin, almost all of them, in the Italian vice of intermunicipal jealousies, and in the want of unity in the objects and principles of the King's official advisers. When the war was begun two of the Ministers of the King, Pareto and Ricci,[40] both sanguine and inexperienced Genoese, entertained, unknown to the King and their colleagues, the preposterous idea of making him the sovereign of all Italy. . . .[41]

The vices of the King's military position consisted first in having too long a line for the number of his troops, in view of the concentrated position of his enemy, and secondly, in having no second line of defence upon which he could fall back and rally. If the Piedmontese had had an army of reserve, however small, on this side of the Mincio, the Austrians would never have ventured across it. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 9

Turin, August 17, 1848.[42]

The Hon. James Buchanan,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . Treason and incapacity are terms prodigally applied to the commanding officers and to the chiefs of the commissary Department, but however justifiable be the charges of incapacity, from the want of experience in the practice of war, there can be none for treason, or the absence of most heroic bravery, on the part of the officers of all grades from the King down to the lowest subaltern.

The general effect, however, of the late disasters has been a very extensive demoralization of the public sentiment and a diminished respect for the law, and the constituted authorities of the country. . . .[43]

(Signed) N. Niles

40. Ricci, Vincenzo (1804–1868). Marquis. Born in Genoa. From March 16 to July 27, 1848 he was Minister of the Interior. Later in 1848 and 1849 he was also Minister of Finance.

41. Americans were divided in opinion as to the ability, sincerity, and disinterestedness of Charles Albert.

42. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

43. The news of the Austrian victory was received with genuine regret in America, but the feeling was general that the cause of Italian freedom had suffered only a temporary setback and would eventually triumph.

Legation of the United States
Turin, August 21, 1848.[44]

In acknowledging the receipt of the note of His Excellency General Peronne [sic],[45] of yesterday, announcing the fact of his appointment to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his having entered upon its duties, Mr. Niles, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, hastens to assure His Excellency that all the friendly dispositions manifested by him toward the United States as well as their Representative, are most heartily reciprocated.

Mr. Niles cannot but express a confident hope that the enlightened patriotism, wisdom and military firmness of character, which His Excellency brings into the Council of His Majesty at this critical moment, will tend to ensure the great object which it is the glorious mission of Sardinia to accomplish—the Independence of Italy from the unnatural and fatal influence of Austrian authority and despotism—an object which commands the warmest sympathies of the American Government and people.

The undersigned begs His Excellency to accept the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) N. Niles
Chargé d'Affaires
des Etats Unis

To His Excellency
General de Peronne, [sic]
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 13

Turin, October 31, 1848.[46]

The Hon. James Buchanan,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

[Intrigues of General Radetzky.[47]] . . . It is unquestionably true that he (Radetzky) causes the more base of his soldiery to circulate among the people as spies, professing to side with the Italians for the purpose of catching up expressions of dissatisfaction and hatred, and those who have thus been made the victims of their own unsuspecting confidence have in numerous instances been subjected to all the rigors of military law and shot for the mere thought of treason. There is nothing more odious than this in the history of the worst forms of oriental and barbarian despotism. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

44. MS Archivio di Stato, Turin.

45. Perrone di San Martino, Ettore (1789–1849). Took part in the war of 1848, then entered the cabinet as minister of foreign affairs. When the war broke out again, Perrone was appointed commander of the third division. Killed in the battle of Novara.

46. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

47. Radetzky, Johann Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858). Austrian Field Marshal 1848–49, Supreme Commander in Italy.

Legation of the United States
Turin, March 12, 1849.[48]

Sir:

I have this moment received your Excellency's letter of today, informing me of the fact of your appointment to the office of Foreign Affairs.

I beg to assure your Excellency that it will give me the most sincere satisfaction to cooperate in every possible way that may tend to strengthen the friendly relations, which have never ceased to exist between the Government of H. S. M. and that of the United States.

In the ardent hope that the momentous enterprise in which, it is understood, H. M. Government is about to engage may eventuate to the honor of the Sardinian arms, and the independence of Upper Italy, I beg your Excellency to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Signed) N. Niles

To His Excellency
Count De Ferrari[49]
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 23

Turin, March 20, 1849.[50]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,[51]
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . The probable success of the country in the coming campaign depends mainly upon the extent of the anticipated popular insurrection in Lombardy. Should it be generally bold, and persevering, Italy will be freed from the domination of Austria on this side of the Mincio. If not Charles Albert probably will be again forced back within his own territory, even if he should succeed in driving the Austrians once more within the impregnable fortresses of Verona, Legnano and Mantua. . . .[52]

(Signed) N. Niles

48. MS Archivio di Stato, Turin.

49. De Ferrari, Domenico (1804–1882). From March 8 to March 27, 1849, he was minister of foreign affairs. In July 1849 he was appointed Senator.

50. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

51. Clayton was commissioned Secretary of State by President Taylor March 7, 1849. On the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect July 22, 1850.

52. As a result of popular demands, Charles Albert on March 12, 1849 was forced to break the armistice of Salasco which he had signed in August 1848, and lead his army against the Austrians. On March 23, 1849 the Sardinians suffered a defeat at Novara and Charles Albert was obliged to abdicate.

No. 25

Turin, April 2, 1849.[53]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

[Abdication of Charles Albert. . . .] He (Charles Albert) embraced and kissed his sons and bystanders who had faithfully served him and withdrew. At twelve o'clock on the same night he left Novara, accompanied by only two servants having refused to permit any other persons to follow him. Thus ended the reign of the generous, liberal and enlightened prince in Europe. . . .

Charles Albert received the honors of martyr of his country. An equestrian statue in honor of his patriotism, courage and devotion to the cause of Italian Independence was voted by acclamation and a committee was appointed to draw up an appropriate address as an expression of the deep sympathy and affectionate respect entertained toward him by the Chamber. No man ever received from a popular assembly higher, or more eloquently expressed tributes of respect, love and veneration, than were bestowed on Charles Albert on that occasion. The whole assembly, auditors and all, was thrown into a scene of tears and suffocated sobs which cannot be described. Yet there was a firmness and resolution to pursue the great mission of withdrawing Italy from the yoke of Austria manifested, which justified the highest admiration. It may be truly said that these are the only people descended from the Roman stock who come up to the dignity, courage and devotion of their ancestors. Extravagant and unwise they certainly have been, but the highest military virtues, as well as individual and national abnegation and prodigal generosity of blood, and treasure in the cause of their oppressed brethren in Lombardy and Venetia, cannot be denied to them. And the work they have undertaken will, I am satisfied, be preserved in as occasion may offer, till its successful accomplishment. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 26

Turin, April 14, 1849.[54]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . I had the honor of a personal interview with his Majesty[55] yesterday. He appears to be a man of strong, sound sense, frank and open in the expression of his opinions, and resolute in his character. He does not consider the fortunes of his country or rather the cause it has espoused by any means as lost. He fully appreciates the political embarrassments of a party and revolutionary nature, that led to the misfortunes of this and last year, but he looks forward to a general European war as likely to offer an opportunity for a more successful display of military force of the country. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

53. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

54. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

55. Victor Emmanuel II, son of Charles Albert, who came to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father.

Mr. Niles has the honor to present his most respectful compliments to His Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio[56] and to thank him very sincerely for the portraits of their Majesties the King and the Queen of Sardinia. Mr. Niles will preserve them as the memorials of a reign the commencement of which he witnessed, and which he hopes by the blessing of Divine Providence, may be equally happy, for their Majesties, and prosperous for the Kingdom.
Turin, May 28, 1849.[57]

To His Excellency the Marquis
d'Azeglio, President of the Council
and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

No. 34

Turin, September 22, 1849.[58]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . It is greatly to be deplored that Pius IX[59] did not at once, on the expulsion of the insurrectionary government from Rome, make such political concessions to his subjects as the epoch and peculiar exigencies of the circumstances in which he is placed require. This protracted struggle for a more or less extensive temporal sovereignty is having the effect throughout Catholic Europe, of dividing the Church on a subject eminently calculated to enlist the passions of the public and to destroy the moral influence of the Catholic faith, which it would seem to be the first duty of the successor of St. Peter to preserve intact, especially now as the prevailing disorders of the social system and the dissolving influence of irreligious doctrines emphatically call for the united power of all forms of Christianity to repress or keep them in check as the only means of saving civilization. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

56. Taparelli, Massimo (Marquis d'Azeglio) (1798–1868). Litterateur, diplomat, and statesman. From May 7, 1849 to Nov. 4, 1852 he was President of Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Later Senator.

57. MS Archivio di Stato, Turin.

58. MS in Archives of American embassy, Rome.

59. In April 1848, Pius IX, coerced by the reactionary factions of Europe, repudiated the liberal political reforms with which he had begun his pontificate and announced his intention of returning to the conservative policy of his predecessors. This precipitated a revolution in Rome, which terminated in the flight of the Pope to the Kingdom of Naples and the formation by Mazzini and other liberals of a Roman Republic. Eventually French troops obliged the Romans to capitulate. In April 1850, Pope Pius returned to Rome.

No. 36

Turin, November 10, 1849.[60]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

. . . What political liberty has to hope in the States of the Church must flow from a protracted state of tranquillity in Italy, and a well proved disposition of the Roman people not to abuse such privileges as may be accorded to them. But in every event in the last resort the Pontiff must be supreme. This state of things it must be confessed is doubtless unfavourable to the development of the political liberty in Italy, and an immense weight on those energies which the Italian people might otherwise combine, for effecting the independence of their beautiful country from foreign domination. We are forced therefore to the conclusion that whenever the Pope returns to Rome he will do so as an absolute sovereign. It is undeniable that the constitution of the Roman Church has unfortunately outlawed the Roman people from the enjoyment of constitutional freedom as completely as the people of Washington are outlawed from the benefit of a direct representation on the floor of Congress by the Constitution of the United States. Both these exclusions rest on the same foundation, that of a real or a supposed necessity. . . .

(Signed) N. Niles

No. 38

Turin, December 22, 1849.[61]

The Hon. John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State.

Sir:

[. . . Interview with the King to present letter from the President on occasion of Charles Albert's death . . .] I assured his Majesty [Victor Emmanuel] that the whole American people as well as their illustrious Chief Magistrate has evinced the deepest interest in the person of the late King, as well as in the cause he had so nobly espoused and to which he had given his throne and his life as a sacrifice. I assured His Majesty also that the new world looked upon him as a worthy successor of the magnanimous founder of Italian liberty, and that no doubt was entertained that he would be able to carry through the renovating reforms upon which the country had entered under the auspices of the Statuto. The King expressed himself highly satisfied to learn through me that the real character of his father had been properly appreciated by the American Government and the American people. He avowed that he had felt no little anxiety lest a false impression of his father's character should have been made on the American mind by the very unjust and false estimate which extreme parties—those of despotism and radicalism—had endeavored to attach to his name. . . .

Now, on the contrary, a practical proof seems to be given, at least as far as

60. MS in Archives of American embassy, Rome.
61. MS Archives American embassy, Rome.

this country is concerned, that the Italians are as capable as any other people on the continent of carrying on a constitutional form of government. It is to be remarked, however, that the people of Sardinia are the Yankees of the Italian race, and the puritans of the Catholic faith, or in other words that they are eminently a people of order, enterprise, and religious convictions—qualities not to be found in the pleasure-loving, thoughtless, or profane inhabitants of lower and Southern Italy. Constitutional freedom may therefore work well here and yet fail in Tuscany, Rome and Naples. Still, however, the favorable turn which the late elections have taken here will revive the hopes of the constitutional party throughout every part of Italy and sooner or later, if we are not disappointed in our expectation of legislative prudence in the Sardinian Chambers, for the respective governments of those countries to put their several constitutions, now in abeyance, again into practical operation.

. . . All past as well as contemporaneous history proves the necessity of sustaining the monarchical principle in the ascendant whenever it becomes necessary to maintain standing armies whether such armies are necessarily kept up for the preservation of internal tranquility or for defence against foreign aggression. There is no point in Europe where disregard of this fundamental truism would be so certainly and suddenly fatal to natural independence as here. Were this country to be weakened in the control of its military capacities by the party divisions incident to an elective chief magistracy, the inevitable result would be that either France or Austria would at once seize upon the military line of the Alps. . . .[62]

(Signed) N. Niles

Turin, August 19, 1850.[63]

Sir:

It becomes my duty to communicate to your Excellency the enclosed letter from the Secretary of State of the United States[64] which puts an end to my mission near the government of H. S. Majesty.

I am instructed by my government to avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency in behalf of the President of the United States his anxious desire to extend and preserve by all possible means the relations of friendship and interest which now so happily subsist between our respective countries.

In performing this last official act I cannot refrain from the expression of my individual wishes for the continued success of your Excellency's administration, so wisely based on the principles of equality before the law, and the concession of the largest degree of liberty to H. M. subjects for the development of private enterprise, and consequent national wealth, consistent with

62. The failure of the revolutionary outbreaks in 1848 and 1849 resulted in increased governmental tyrannies everywhere in the Italian peninsula except in Piedmont where Victor Emmanuel II not only upheld the liberal constitution but also introduced many political, educational and religious reforms.

63. MS Archivio di Stato, Turin.

64. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was nominated Secretary of State by President Fillmore on July 20, 1850; died in office Oct. 24, 1852.

public order and the subserviency of the collective powers of the state under its sovereign head, for the purposes of national defence whenever dangers from without may threaten the safety of the Kingdom.

While the administration of the country is guided by these principles, your Excellency will have the satisfaction to witness the rapid development of the sentiments of personal dignity, and political responsibility among the citizens, as well as an increase of the national resources and a commensurate augmentation of the power and moral weight of the Kingdom among the constitutional states of the world.

It is not without emotion that I beg to assure Your Excellency in closing this communication that I shall bear with me, wherever I may go, the most agreeable and heartfelt recollections of the many marks of kindness and esteem which it has pleased Your Excellency to bestow on me, in the course of our official and personal intercourse.

With the most sincere expressions of the warmest wishes for your individual happiness, I have the honor to subscribe myself your Excellency's

most devoted and ob.dt s.t

(Signed) Nathaniel Niles.

VERMONTERS

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD

By Dorman B. E. Kent

THE words "an infant prodigy" has been used for centuries to describe a young boy whose mind is remarkably acute and receptive at an age when most boys and girls are only beginning their first grades in school.

Among these whose early mental ability was really astonishing, a very few later achieved high distinction, too many others received but little notice and some almost disappeared from view.

Perhaps no place has ever produced a more remarkable child and man than Truman Henry Safford who was born in Royalton, Vermont January 6, 1836, son of Truman Hopson and Louisa (Parker) Safford. Both parents were well qualified to direct his development. His father, a farmer, took a lively interest in public affairs while his mother before marriage had been a teacher.

Delicate health prevented his regular attendance at school, but his father's good library offered opportunities to his liking and early achievement.

At two years he knew his letters and at six he showed extraordinary skill and speed in lengthy mental and written computations.

When he became physically stronger and could attend school with some regularity he soon outgrew the ability of his teachers to instruct him. At six years he said to his mother that if he knew how many rods it was around the farm he could give its circumference in barley corns, when given the distance which was 1040 rods, he thought a few moments and said "617,760 barley corns" which was correct.

Stimulated by a visit to Dartmouth College at the age of ten he computed an almanac for Bradford, Vermont and in 1847 he computed almanacs for Philadelphia and Boston.

In the Boston almanac appeared a short sketch of young Safford's life written by Robert Ornsby, a lawyer and author of some note living in Bradford, Vermont.

When ten he was given examples in algebra, mensurations and trigonomentry which he accurately computed in less than a minute, using neither pen nor pencil.

It seems strange that the boy's intellect was not ruined by such severe mental tests. At the above age he was visited by Reverend

Henry W. Adams, agent of the American Bible Society, who tortured him three hours. Adams finally asked him to give the result of multiplying 365, 365, 365, 365, 365, by itself. His actions were thus described in the Ladies Repository of April, 1849. "He flew across the room like a top, pulled his pantaloons over boots, seeming in agony until in less than two minutes he gave an answer."

As no person in Royalton at that time could compute such a problem in anyway, it was sent to Harvard University where the boy Safford's answer was declared correct. Fortunately such unwise demands were not allowed to continue and he was spared to contribute to learning rather than be sacrificed to the curiosity of skeptics or unbelievers.

Though his special gift at this time seemed to be in the direction of mathematics and astronomy, he later mastered other sciences with equal ease. In 1847, President Edward Everett of Harvard, became interested in him and the family moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where after fitting for college he graduated from Harvard with high honors at the age of eighteen.

For twelve years thereafter, he was a member of the staff of Harvard Observatory during the last two years of which, he was its director. In 1866 he became professor of astronomy at old University of Chicago and director of the Dearborn Observatory, but the Chicago fire of 1871 put an end to public support of this observatory and for the five years following he did astronomical work connected with United States Geographical Surveys. In 1876 he became Field Memorial Professor of Astronomy at Williams College and this position he held until his death.

He was the author of several volumes dealing with astronomy, mathematics and their teaching and contributed many articles to magazines of learning in the United States, England and Germany. He was a member of ten learned societies in this country and aboard and throughout his life his brain was marvelous.

It was often said of him that after reading a large page of a book he had never seen before, he would lay it down and repeat it accurately word by word.

He passed away on June 13, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years. President Carter of Williams College in his funeral address said of him, "Doctor Safford came nearer to the almost unbelieveable in his mathematical ability than any man I have ever known. Always quiet in manner, well balanced, far seeing and kindly, he was ever a lovable man and he went to his God in the rigid faith of his fathers of old."

VERMONT BOOKSHELF

LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND LAKE GEORGE, *by* Frederic F. Van de Water. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1946. 365 pp.

Those who have read with great pleasure Frederic Van de Water's *The Reluctant Republic* will be glad to know that he has produced a regional study of Lakes George and Champlain. Like the history, his most recent study is written with sufficient imagination, color and humor to sustain interest from beginning to end. For example, he describes Lake Champlain as shaped like "a malformed carrot with a long thin taproot" (page 22) and speaks of the Frenchman, de Ramesay, as having lost contact with his army "until he stumbled on his command again and, in great relief, conducted it back to Canada where there would be less danger of mislaying it" (page 171). In nineteen chapters, Mr. Van de Water has covered a great deal of ground—geography, explorations, Anglo-French rivalries, the independence of Vermont and the War of 1812. The remaining seven chapters deal with developments since 1815.

Despite gratitude to Mr. Van de Water for bringing between the covers of one book a great amount of genuinely interesting information and presenting it in a clear and readable manner, the reviewer is obliged to deal candidly with certain defects. Milo M. Quaife, the Editor of the *American Lakes Series*, states in a suggestive introduction that the story of the region "richly deserves a comprehensive recital, and to this the present volume is . . . devoted." Nevertheless, the volume rests upon research which is far from being comprehensive. Nowhere is there any indication that the author has acquainted himself with the monumental work done in recent years by Canadian and American scholars which is absolutely indispensable for productive work in Champlain Valley history. Among these scholars I should include D. G. Creighton, A. R. M. Lower, W. A. Mackintosh, A. L. Burt, L. H. Gipson, Max Savelle, Jean Lunn, W. J. Wilgus, L. B. Shippee, A. B. Cory and G. P. de T. Glazebrook.

As a result, the author is prevented from wrenching his material from the antiquarian and parochial context in which it is found and placing it squarely in the context of what John Bartlett Brebner has strikingly referred to as North American history. This context shows

that, until the opening of the Champlain Canal in 1823, the Champlain Valley lay within the Canadian and British rather than the American commercial sphere. This is the capital fact in the Champlain Valley's early economic history and has many implications in its social and political history as well. It is indicative of the lack of perspective and focus in the volume that the sufferings of Father Jogues are so graphically reported, that the very familiar military history is so fully presented, that the work of restoration at Ticonderoga is described at so great length, while the opening of the Champlain Canal is disposed of in a brief paragraph on page 277. Indeed, the only systematic history of any kind is that dealing with the colonial wars to which, by the way, the author devotes a disproportionate amount of space. Only four relatively unsatisfactory chapters are devoted to economic and social themes.

Mr. Van de Water has failed to tackle the great questions which must be answered in the writing of sound, systematic regional history: in what ways has geography molded the region's economy, created its political problems and influenced the thinking of its people? The author might have answered these questions if he had acquainted himself with the work of the men and women referred to above. Soundly written popular history must rest at least upon mastery of the best *secondary* material.

Attention has been drawn to weaknesses in this book because of a desire that the writing of history for popular consumption may be lifted to still higher levels of scholarship. Mr. Van de Water has literary gifts which deserve better employment than they receive in this book.

CHILTON WILLIAMSON

Barnard College,
Columbia University

GUNS OVER CHAMPLAIN. By Leon W. Dean. New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc. 1946. 245 pp. $2.00.

The Vermonter who has been for many years a careful student of his state's history is inclined to cast a jaundiced eye at fictionized and other types of popular versions of that history which are appearing these days. A Bright Young Man crosses our borders suddenly, lingers a few days as a visitor somewhere near the tiresome files of data where the real facts are, and then departs; and suddenly a "city" publisher tosses on the market the Young Man's book, article, or some other

form of literary endeavor; and the Young Man's interpretation comes bouncing back from readers far and near as the final word of Moses. A recent book touching somewhat upon Vermont was sent to an agency in the state for review and correction; a wide array of corrections were made, but none of them was evident in the final book.

So one can turn to *Guns Over Champlain* with a pleasant feeling that here is a book written by a Vermonter who knows his state's history—and he is a Bright More or Less Young Man too. This book was written for Johnnie and Bettie, but Dad and Mother will also enjoy it. It opens on a rainy night in the year 1813 in a cabin on a farm on the shore of Lake Champlain. A boy is sleeping in the cabin, and through the darkness and the sound of the rain he hears a "Knock! Knock! Knock!"

If you, my dear reader, think I am going to tell you what followed that "Knock! Knock! Knock!" that rainy night, you are mistaken. I am going to say simply that the boy who answered that knock in the company of his father, a gun in his father's hands, saw four uniformed men standing threateningly before them. I can add that the story moves briskly along through action that included an affray with smugglers, warfare in Canada leading to the naval battle that disposed of Great Britain's threat to our country's mastery of the Champlain Valley. You must read the book to learn what followed after the fateful knocks.

Professor Dean knows young folks and knows the techniques of characterization; so the tale is not a mere rehearsal of gunfire and marching feet. The forces that moved through those far off days are lightly but accurately sketched in; the scenes range from the country near Vergennes over the Lake to Canada and New York, to Burlington and the first years of the University of Vermont; and the sum-total is a unified story. A mild love theme is woven into the tale with an eye, no doubt, on Bettie and the fact that there were Betties in the past who played more of a part than modern mere males think in the happy and unhappy hours of long ago.

Our Vermont author who seems somehow to his friends to find twenty-five hours in each twenty-four, if we are to judge by the wide range of his activities, has now five books, generally classed as juveniles but actually good reading for adults, to his credit: *Stark of the North Country; Old Wolf: The Story of Israel Putnam; Green Mountain Boy: The Story of Seth Warner; I Become a Ranger: A Novel of the French and Indian War* (more adult in type than the others); and *Guns Over Lake Champlain.*

If you want to order any of these books, try your bookstore; if there is no bookstore within your range, write to the publishers of course. A critical writer once said that the "publishing business is the worst managed business in the world"; and I often think it is. At least, if you want to order one of the above books, address your letter to Rinehart and Company, Inc., and hurl it at the whole city of New York, for these enlightened publishers never print in a book their street addresses although every other type of business in New York does just that on or in their products. If a mail clerk in New York sees your envelop and says, "Here is another country hick writing from Vermont for a book and not putting down the publisher's address," you can bask in peace —the real "hick" is in the office of Rinehart and Company, Inc., of New York and Toronto.

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

RECOLLECTIONS OF VERMONTERS IN STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS. By Earle S. Kinsley. Rutland, Vermont: The Elm Tree Press. [Privately printed.] 1946. 168 pp.

Here is a pleasantly printed book of wide margins, nicely laid paper, and excellent presswork, and skilfully handled halftones—all of which in combination with unlabored text makes a volume that is agreeable to the eye and hand and entertaining to the mind. It will be useful to historians of the future and commentators on the present.

Mr. Kinsley states in his opening paragraph that his "recollections date back into the 1790's" and on into 1946, that such a statement requires an explanation, as it surely does. The book is really the explanation; and the explanation turns out to be true, as many far-reaching explanations in this day of explanations do not.

The volume is actually a record of Mr. Kinsley's memories of the years between 1880 and 1946. In 1880, he was a page in the Vermont House of Representatives, and in 1881 he became a page in the United States Senate, remaining there four years through four regular and two special sessions. He also served for twenty-four years as a Republican National Committeeman. During the wide sweep of the years he made wide friendships among the great and the near-great; he saw such men in many moods and with characteristic Vermont Yankee keenness of mind made pretty accurate estimates of them. These estimates and experiences are recorded in his book in a friendly, understanding way; just the right touch is used; so the volume makes delightful reading.

The general reader will like the chatty tone of the reminiscences and the clear insight shown into men and things. The range of comment is extensive—from amusing incidents to the tragic. For instance, as a page he saw Chief Sitting-Bull and his party taken to the engine-room of the Capitol. Here a wire was kept connected to one of the engines so that the chief engineer, Mr. Stubbs, could use it as part of a practical joke. On this occasion, Chief Stubbs held the end of the charged wire to the end of the nose of Sitting Bull; and Mr. Kinsley states that the Chief's war whoop was startling, and the Chief and his party departed hastily.

Other incidents of an entertaining nature are interestingly pictured. He saw as a page the black man who had been a slave at Mount Vernon. The father of the slave had been a body servant to General Washington; and a reception was staged in the Senate cloakroom to the son. Later on, Mr. Kinsley records incidents that come nearer home such as his attempt to present a gift of trout to Coolidge at Plymouth—an amusing affair that will probably join the growing array of Coolidge tales. I was personally astonished to learn that President Arthur had an unVermontish collection of sixty-seven suits and thirty-four pairs of trousers. That fact would have cost him some Vermont votes, I am sure, if it had been generally known. It seems that a jug of whiskey was always kept under the washstand in the Senate judiciary committee room. According to Mr. Kinsley, when a debate was running high in which Senator Thurman and his friend Senator Edmunds were involved, "Thurman would whip out his red bandanna, give his nose a loud blow and depart for the committee room." Edmunds would follow, and after some refreshment they would return and complete the debate. In a word, the gossipy phase of the book is thoroughly enjoyable.

The historian or the student of history in the years covered by the book will enjoy Mr. Kinsley's tales, the lighter stories that have their important place in the volume, but he will find other material that is really important in the light thrown on events of the past and the near present. The material gathered from the eminent men he knew who were active in Civil War years, during Garfield's administration, and other periods is significant from a historical point of view. The references to Senators Edmunds, Morrill, and Dillingham, are useful and enlightening. Coming closer to our own days, we have revealing anecdotes about Governor Hartness, the Aiken-Flanders campaign, Admiral Dewey, President Coolidge, Governor Weeks, and others who

played their part on the state and national political stage through recent years. The Coolidge chapter is particularly rich in material.

Many books of this general type are vitiated by bias or prejudice, often neatly buried in anecdotes; but I find no trace of such venom in Mr. Kinsley's review of the years. He rehearses incidents that are now and then not to the full credit of the personnel involved but the telling is not darkened or weakened with asides that show any personal feeling. It is an honest, interestingly told version of long, active, worthwhile years that a Vermonter spent in legislative and political circles.

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

VERMONTIANA

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Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. "Explorer Stefansson Gives Farmers Idea; Wants Vermont to Initiate Experiments to Develop New and Better Farm Animals Starting with Ovibos." *The Vermonter*, v. 51, no. 8, August 1946. p. 8, 24.

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Storr, Richard. "The Story of a Country Medical College . . . by Frederick Clayton Waite." Review. *New England Quarterly*, v. 19, no. 2, June 1946. p. 269–270.

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Ansel Briggs, first Governor of Iowa, was born in Vermont February 3, 1806.

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Rutland Railroad.

Wellman, Brinton. "Vermonter . . . at 99 rules G.A.R." *The Vermonter*, v. 51, no. 8, August 1946. p. 5, 6, 31.

Hiram Randall Gale, born in Waterbury Nov. 8, 1846.

Woodruff, John H. "Tuberculosis in Vermont": Review of Thirty Years of Vermont Tuberculosis Association; delivered at the annual meeting of the Association. *Modern Health Crusader of Vermont*, v. 29, no. 4, September–October 1946. p. 2–5.

Wright, Doris K. "Rock Point School." *Vermont Social Welfare*, v. 2, no. 6, Fall Issue, 1946. p. 10, 12.

ONE HUNDRED NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

AT this, the 109th Annual Meeting of the Vermont Historical Society, I present my report as President for the year 1946.

In going over reports for preceding years, I find many have been discouraging, some have said "we have held our own," and a few have been optimistic. The report for 1946 shows definite progress made and further plans outlined for 1947.

The routine work in the Library and Museum have been carried on with an increasing interest by the public. 15,209 people have visited our rooms the past eleven months, nearly double the last non legislative year 1944, and 23,053 books have been used. Detail work has greatly increased such as letters, cataloguing, listing gifts, and taking care of visitors to Library and Museum.

The crumbling foundations of Kent Tavern at Calais have been repaired, which means that now we shall be able to use the building for a place in which to display early Vermont tools.

The log cabin in Grand Isle has been moved to its new location on the State road, and we hope to have both of these places available to the public next year. We hope to continue our work in preserving fine old buildings, so that they may not be lost to the State through neglect or removal. To carry out this plan, we need substantial gifts for specific purposes. $6,000.00 was raised for such objects the past year.

Many of the essays submitted by High School students in the Edmunds Contest dealt with war activities in various towns. These we have turned over to the Vermont War History Commission.

There has been a growing interest in Local Business History. Out of seventy-seven firms in New England one hundred years or more old, fourteen are located in Vermont. Our Society is interested in the history of these firms and others which have had a prominent part in Vermont life.

Last summer we organized a meeting in Boston under the auspices of the New England Council, of the Historical Societies of the six New England States, to consider the matter of publishing more histories of

business. The idea was well received and an organization was formed to meet from time to time under the direction of your President and Secretary. Because of this new activity, your President was put on the program of the American Association for State and Local History in New York December 27th, with a paper entitled "New Approaches to Local Business History." This paper will be published later in a Bulletin of one of the Business History Societies.

Your Society wishes to encourage business history and is willing to sponsor such history if it meets our exacting standards, and if the cost is paid by interested people or towns. We shall be willing to assist in editing such publications which have a proper historical and Vermont background.

Your President was appointed by Governor Proctor to represent the State at the Texas Centennial at Austin, Texas, last February. This was of Vermont interest, because Vermont and Texas were the only two states to exist as independent republics before admission into the Union. When this fact was brought out at the Centennial meeting, it was quite a blow to Texas pride, as they apparently thought they were alone in that distinction. A gallon of Vermont maple syrup presented to the Governor of Texas sweetened somewhat the fact that Vermont was an independent republic four years longer than Texas!

These contacts with organizations outside of our state have been beneficial to your Society and are excellent advertising for the State.

And now a word for the future. In 1931 our Society's appropriation from the State was $5,000, to which we added $800.00 in dues, or a total of $5,800.00. In 1946 our state appropriation was $4,000, to which we have added through the years $10,000 per year of independent income; $4,000 of which the last two years was drawn from capital to keep our work progressing. This cannot go on indefinitely and more funds must be raised from endowments, state appropriations, gifts for specific projects, and increased dues, if our Society is to stay a progressive organization.

We firmly believe that Vermonters wish the good work of the Society under the capable leadership of Earle Williams Newton and his assistant, Miss Clara Follette not only to be continued, but expanded.

During the past year the State has installed a new system of pay charts and salary rates, with increases based on years of service and grade of positions. Grades 1–5 are sub professional; grades 6–11 are professional, with grade 1 the lowest and grade 11 the highest rate of pay.

The salaries paid to our Director and Assistant are so low as to come in the sub professional classification, when in fact their work is professional work.

Vermont salary lists have always been low for qualified people, but with the new system this will be remedied. Our Society must go along and have our two professional employees in the brackets where they belong, which means substantial salary additions.

We have hired a new educational assistant to help carry out our educational program in providing sadly needed new materials and guidance for inexperienced teachers in our schools. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Arthur Peach, Chairman, Dr. Ralph E. Noble, and Dr. John C. Huden to produce a well written, extensively illustrated book on Vermont, to be published by the Society. To supplement this, we plan for a monthly bulletin for pupils and teachers. We believe this program, which we are planning with the State Education Department, will be one of the most important steps for the benefit of the State that we have ever undertaken.

Our Society was formed to preserve the works of the past and to interpret them to the needs of the present. While keeping faith with the past, we see ahead a great opportunity to the young people of Vermont in showing them, through historical education, the glories of the past, the opportunities of the present, and plans for the future.

LEON S. GAY

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

By Earle W. Newton

IT has been three years since I last rendered a report to the members of this state historical society. These were eventful years for me, part of which were spent as field historian for the United States Navy in the Pacific. But I have been back now nearly a year, and I want to begin to pick up the threads where I left off in my report to you in January of 1944. We talked of many things then, but principally of how we could make a greater contribution to the life of the state through an extended educational program.

The Vermont Historical Society has, over a period of a hundred years, built up a magnificent library for research, and a considerable museum collection. But its responsibilities as a state institution involve more than mere accumulation of these materials. It must take them to the people, and there are many ways open to us to do this.

We can reach many people through museums—not only the State Museum over which we have custody, but through field museums of many kinds. At present the State Museum is extremely crowded, and capable of displaying properly but a small part of its collections. Removal of the library to the projected Annex will release the entire present floor space for exhibits. We can then also provide the various departments with areas for special displays.

But there are many people—both residents and travelers—who seldom get to Montpelier. Vigorous local historical societies, maintaining local museums, can greatly aid a state historical society in doing its educational job. But we must also take direct action in many cases, combining our educational field work with an endeavor to preserve those historic houses and sites which are the only remaining circumstantial evidence of our historic past. Moreover, in an architectural and aesthetic sense, these are part of the beauty and charm of the state. Their loss would be a loss of the very thing meant by the word Vermont. In 1942 I wrote an article for the *Proceedings* in which I said, "Historical societies which collect to preserve from destruction the written record must also act to conserve the evidential materials as well." Professor Peach, then editor, italicized that sentence. It still represents to me the substance of our responsibility in this regard.

We are beginning to act, however—as you know. Through the

generosity of Mr. A. Atwater Kent, the old inn at Kents Corners was presented to the Society, with additional funds for repairs. For a while war-time shortages prevented the completion of urgently needed foundation repairs, but I am glad to be able to report that these are now done—and substantially. We must now go about restoring the house inside. Funds will be needed for this, since we cannot draw upon our current revenue, already over-taxed by our regular program. When complete, we will have a Country Museum, which will not only relieve some of the congestion in the central museum and display some of its larger pieces which cannot be set up there, but will also provide in its own environment a recreation of the life of yesteryear—something which when done in other states has stimulated pilgrimages thence on the part of both residents and visitors.

We hope, also, through our own efforts and through assistance of local historical groups, to develop historic house museums at the major gateways to the state. These can well serve not only as centers for local historical work, but also as an introduction to the state for visitors. It is an excellent way to stop travelers—who are always interested in this sort of thing—and tell them more about Vermont.

The first step along this line was the rescue from imminent destruction of the unusually fine Jedediah Hyde log cabin on Grand Isle, which was purchased and moved to a new site on the main highway. Through the efforts of the then Acting-Director of the Society, Mr. John Clement, and the citizens of Grand Isle, funds were raised to cover the costs of the moving and new foundations, and there is expected to be a surplus for restoration work.

There are other existing institutions which can be expected to fit into such a program. At Windsor, on the east side of the state is the famous Old Constitution House. At Bennington is the magnificent Bennington Museum. Somewhat off the beaten track is the unusual restored community of Weston; but the thousands of people who went there last summer are a testimonial to the interest visitors have in this sort of thing and the distance they will travel to observe it. Similarly isolated but widely visited is the village of Plymouth, birthplace of Calvin Coolidge. Steps should be taken to bring the home, birthplace and cemetery, as well as other parts of this tiny center, under central administration as a state or national shrine. Complaints of neglect come to us constantly—often with the question "Why don't you do something about it?"—as if we had something to do with the administration of the area, which, of course, we don't.

This question brings out the need for a broader approach to the problem through state cooperation. I recommend that there be established an Historic Sites Commission, composed of the executive heads of the Development Commission, the Highway Department, the Forest Service and the Historical Society plus one other member, to undertake a program of marking historic spots of interest and importance on the highways, and of devising ways to prevent the destruction of our historic and architectural heritage. This is a part both of our state *historical work* and our state *development program*. It should be a joint program of the Historical Society and other agencies of the state which would naturally be involved. Such a commission could enlist the aid of many other groups to assist them in their work—patriotic societies, local governments, and other interested individuals and organizations. Other states have recognized the need for and value of work of this kind, and some have established departments to undertake a vast program. We cannot do that. But we can and should have a body which could enlist the cooperation now latent of bodies both governmental and private to conserve this irreplaceable and valuable part of our heritage.

* * * * *

The second way we can develop our educational program is through the schools. It is true that there are theoretically courses in which students study our state. But teachers frankly admit that such courses have been almost universally unsatisfactory. They lack the materials necessary for social studies work of this special kind, and they lack especially a decent, usable, well illustrated book to teach from. And they need advice and help. Upon whom does the obligation fall—in the field of state and local history—more than upon us?

I have recommended to the Executive Committee and they have approved an additional member of the staff whose principal duties will be to give this assistance. Miss Mary Childs Nerney comes to us with a background as head of the History Division of the New York State Library, as special publicity assistant for various organizations such as the New York Philharmonic Society, and as author of a widely circulated biography of Thomas Edison.

I propose myself to undertake the compilation of a usable book to cover Vermont history, government and resources—with special emphasis on illustration. We hope to prepare a series of weekly radio broadcasts which could be heard not only in the schools but by a wider adult audience, and to circulate weekly a monthly bulletin of infor-

mation and assistance. Through these, and through the medium of the new *Vermont Life*, edited by your Director, we hope to reach an audience fifty to one-hundred times as great as our actual membership. Supervising the development and administration of this educational program is the Society's Educational Committee, composed of Prof. Arthur W. Peach, Chairman, Commissioner Ralph E. Noble, Dr. John C. Huden, Rev. Vincent B. Maloney and Mr. Vrest Orton.

Our *Vermont Quarterly* will continue to carry the careful, scholarly results of intensive research which is the foundation of that which we propose to circulate in a more popular style. We hope to fill in the gaps in our history first through the steadily growing series "Growth of Vermont," in whose ten volumes we hope to have a detailed survey of the evolution of the state and its people, drawn from primary sources; and secondly through our regional and local studies, the first of which, Dr. Ernest L. Bogart's, *Peacham: the Story of a Hill Town*, is a magnificent, careful inspection of the growth of a small but representative Vermont village. The manuscript is complete, and its issuance awaits only the pleasure of the printer.

This basic research is stimulated by the fellowships and grants-in-aid made by the Society for the specific purpose of filling in these gaps in our state history. The first of these was the $10,000 award for the Peacham project, for the years 1942–1943, made possible through the gift of Miss Jennie C. Watts. In 1944 the annual fellowship was awarded to Dr. Edwin C. Rozwenc, Associate Professor of History at Amherst College, for a study of the agricultural politics in the state. In 1946, supplemented by a very generous gift by Mr. George Adams Ellis of Bennington, made through the Castleton Normal School, an award was made to Dr. Frederick C. Waite for the writing of a history of the state's first medical school at Castleton. This will appear as a companion volume to the author's history of the Woodstock Medical College, published by the Society in 1945. We hope that a third volume on the UVM Medical School may be a future prospect.

The tools for this research are to be found in the resources of our library. Miss Nerney will take over many of Miss Follette's miscellaneous duties, releasing her for cataloging. Yet there is still critical need for a library assistant; the load carried by the librarian is such as to prevent our cataloging and making available many of the annual accessions to our collections. Appended comments on the statistics show a constant increase in the amount of work done, but cannot show the amount that needs to be done.

We are constantly attempting to expand our bibliographical aids to research. The Director compiled and published this year a *Cumulative Index* to all ten volumes of the *Collections* of the Society, which cover all our significant research from 1846 to 1930. This is in a style and format similar to the *Index to the Proceedings*, compiled and published by the Director in 1943, and covering the work from 1930 through 1942. Both are on sale at the nominal price of $1.50 (or $1.00 for members).

A very great deal of our basic manuscript material lies in the archives of the state, and has been made available in increasing degree over the last ten years by the invaluable indexing and compiling undertaken by Mrs. Mary G. Nye, of the Secretary of State's office. But some of the most valuable were consumed in the disastrous State House Fire of 1857. In 1942, however, exactly one hundred years to the day from the time it was written—Mrs. Nye discovered a letter of Henry Stevens, first President of the Society, which opened up prospects of recovering many of those lost records through copies furnished by Stevens to the national government in Washington *before* the fire. A trip there by Mrs. Nye and myself revealed in the Library of Congress an unbelievable amount of material—five hundred items from the papers of George Washington alone—, including transcripts of the records of the government and the Secretary of State furnished to Peter Force by Stevens. Through the generous assistance of the Chief of the Manuscripts Division, this material is being made available for microfilming. The cost is negligible in proportion to the value of the records, and I feel sure the Public Records Commission will see to the restoration of this material to the State. As Secretary of that body, I shall so recommend.

With the exception of the *Index to the Collections*, we have not published any major work this year. This has been due principally to the necessity for husbanding our funds. A glance at last year's Treasurer's report shows a prospective deficit for this year. We have avoided this deficit, I am glad to say, and there is none in prospect for next year.

Since the manuscript has been in hands of the printers for some time, we feel sure that the History of Peacham will be ready this year. For a long time now the new editions of Lewis Stilwell's *Migration from Vermont* and David Ludlum's *Social Ferment in Vermont* have been complete except for binding, and should therefore be out soon. These are volumes in the *Growth of Vermont* series. Volumes 7, 8, 9

and 10 of the *Collections* are ready except for printing the indexes and binding. We hope to be able to send the second volume of Walter Coates' *Bibliography of Vermont Poets* to the press in 1947, depending on whether the present compiler completes the work. And there is at least one additional manuscript in the hands of the Publishing Committee which is likely to see the light of day in 1947.

We all know that we lose money on everything we publish. We expect this, and the loss is part of our contribution to the better understanding of Vermont history. But we never had much idea how much we did lose. Beginning five years ago I set up a system of books whereby the sales of each title published after that date could be set against its costs. At the end of this report I am appending a statement showing the costs and sales of all books published or purchased since that time. All except one—the first volume of the Coates bibliography most of whose sheets were furnished us—show a deficit, ranging from a few dollars to several hundred. Of course, over a period of time many of these titles will narrow the margin of deficit charged against them. For example, the Wilgus volume has now very nearly broken even on its costs, and can be expected to do so this next year.

There is much we can do to reduce these deficits. We have often been too optimistic as to possible sales, and printed too many copies. Swinging too far the other way, I printed too few of the Wilgus volume, which is one of the best and most widely salable things we have done. It will probably go out of print this year, despite a price rise. Yet extra copies of the maps were run off at the time of publication, and the type is still standing. We can easily reprint here, at little cost. As a matter of fact, however, it is relatively inexpensive to run off a few extra sheets while the presses are running, if you do not bind them. A thousand sheets will not cost in excess of twenty per cent more than half that number, but a thousand bindings will cost just twice five hundred. In other words, we can afford to be a bit optimistic on the number salable—after all, we have a hundred years in which to sell them—if we don't bind them all at once.

The general burden of work at the Society has increased five fold during the five years since I first took office, yet we operate with the same number of personnel as then. A glance at the statistics appended will show that attendance and correspondence, the two principal indices of our routine activity have increased steadily. Please note for example that attendance this past year nearly equals the totals of 1945, a legislative year, when visitors are normally many more, and is twice

1943, the last previous legislative year. Correspondence has nearly doubled from 1943's 948 letters. Nor do these figures reflect the fact that we are operating today as a true historical society—an educational institution as well as a library—a fact which has multiplied the fields of our activity.

No one of the staff today works normal hours. Addition of two more people would only begin to meet our needs. This and other requirements of our program, plus the constantly rising costs of all the things we buy, including labor, necessitate new sources of revenue. We have asked an increase in appropriation from the state; we are preparing plans through the Endowment Committee to expand our basic endowment and our funds for special purposes. We beg to enlist the cooperation of all our membership in this latter effort, as explained by President Gay, in the hopes of a brighter future of more service to the people of Vermont.

I cannot conclude without paying tribute to my staff: Miss Clara Follette took over during the absence of the Director and without the benefit of instruction from her predecessor; she has done a splendid and back-breaking job since that time, plowing into the flood of library material to be catalogued, and at the same time juggling many of the other aspects of the office work in the absence of a secretary. Mr. Pliny Morse, who deservedly became a member of the permanent staff in 1945 has provided the only thread of continuity amidst the comings and goings of the last five years. His labors have not only been conscientious but intelligently directed and indeed indispensable. And I owe a special debt of gratitude to John Clement, who stepped into the breach when I departed for naval service on a literal one hour's notice. Had time been given, much could have been placed in last minute order that was not, and things properly "squared away." As it was, affairs were quite "snafu-ed," and Mr. Clement surely ran up against much unfinished business which must have given him many a sleepless hour. President Gay, and other members of the Board, have been unfailing in their understanding and support.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1944–1946

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

	1946	1945	1944
Accessions — Total recorded (some before 1946)	475	371	354
Library	429	312	340
Museum	46	59	14
Acquisitions other than purchase			
Transfers from State Library	21	37	11
Colonial Dames Library	19	16	4
Gifts	301	189	14
Library (included in totals)	273	165	8
Museum (included in totals)	28	24	6
Loans	9	17	
Library (included in totals)	3	7	
Museum (included in totals)	6	10	
Cataloging			
Books (Titles catalogued)	160	102	121
(Volumes)	236	206	181
Manuscripts (Single)	19	18	122
(Collections)	8	4	27
Account and mss. record books	8	3	20
Pamphlets (not accessioned)	5	16	251
Maps	10	6	77
Broadsides	72	8	50
Pictures, plates, etc.	57	38	24
Microfilms	2	0	1
Books, maps, etc., recataloged	64	14	53
Continuations			
Shelved	1,011	1,473	445
Analyzed for the catalog	190	112	89
Recataloged	10	3	286
Cards typed for the continuation check list (new in 1945)	31	120	
Cards typed for the Union Catalog	135	104	
Cards filed in the V.H.S. Catalog	5,253	9,769	4,870
Transferred from the State Library (included in totals)	4	7,000	47
Museum exhibits cataloged	9	29	
Labels written	31	65	
Uncataloged items listed (to be cataloged later)			
In storage	21	247	
(Approximate number of pieces)	7,000	21,000	
Pamphlets, mss., and ephemeral material	183	240	

Continuations	34	*81*	
Books, pamphlets, mss., etc. classified by subject, shelved or filed (1945–1946)	287		
Newspaper clippings	2,526	*2,376*	*4,199*
Dealers catalogs checked for possible purchases	426	*328*	
GENERAL			
Attendance	16,203	*16,814*	*8,847*
Recorded use of books	24,985	*26,153*	*23,798*
Inter-library loan (included in totals)	13	*10*	*15*
Borrowed from other libraries	7		
Correspondence sent out	4,673	*5,501*	*4,419*
Letters (included in totals)	1,755	*1,599*	*1,230*
Bills, circulars, etc.	2,918	*3,902*	*3,189*
History queries answered by mail (included in *letters*)	31	*33*	
Genealogy queries answered by mail (included in *letters*)	71	*66*	
Packages mailed (record not kept until November 1945)	1,024	*266*	
Membership			
Total, December 31	673	*632*	*592*
New Members	61	*51*	*82*
Deaths	15	*9*	*9*
Resigned or dropped	5	*2*	*1*
Net gain	41	*40*	*72*
Publications			
Printed			
Vermont Quarterly	4,556		*2,750*
Index to the Collections (100 without covers)	300		
Sales			
*Vermont Quarterly**	194	*33*	*504*
Books	302	*531*	*578*

Comments

Total accessions represent for the most part material received during the year, but, especially as the "catching-up" process is augmented, include also material received in former years not yet permanently recorded. As reported last year, the number of library gifts recorded in 1944 was actually 170 or more instead of the 8 indicated in the right hand column. Even so, there was a noticeable increase in the past year. The whole present policy, as exemplified in this report, is to list and count material as soon after it is received as possible, with at least a single entry at the work desk to provide an index to its location. 100% per-

*The bulk of the edition is distributed to members or exchanged free of charge.

fection in carrying out this policy has not been attained as yet, but the goal is nearer than it was.

The term *cataloging* as used here means permanent cataloging. All material indicated as cataloged in 1945 and 1946 has been entered in the card catalog on typed or Library of Congress printed cards, or Library of Congress cards have been ordered and will soon replace the temporary slips made. While the cataloging done this year shows an increase over the previous year, it is still not up to the 1943 mark, though in that year the distinction was not made in the report between temporary and permanent cataloging. Manuscripts, which are potentially the most valuable of research materials but require the most care and time in cataloging, have not received as much attention during the last two years as they should. It is hoped that the deficiency will be remedied in the coming year.

The number of continuations currently received and filed is greatly increased over the figures for 1944 and previous years. The 1,473 filed in 1945 included two sets of the legislative bills and journals of the Vermont General Assembly. 190 issues of continuations analyzed compares well with 89 in 1944, and with 124 in 1943.

The larger number of cards filed in the Society catalog reflects not only the slightly higher cataloging figures, but also some activities of the library staff which do not show elsewhere in the statistical report. Many pamphlets had been filed separately in pamphlet boxes, isolating them from other works of a similar nature. Quite a little progress has been made in 1946 in placing these in pamphlet binders to stand on the regular shelves. This has necessitated the removal of the catalog cards, erasing of the word *pam.* and refiling in the catalog. Similarly the symbol X is being added to books too large for the regular shelves, to indicate their being found on the lower shelves. The same symbol X is being placed on the cards for these books.

The figures for uncataloged material listed are smaller than for 1945, partly because those for 1945 include a partial inventory of such material, and partly because more material is being cared for currently. There is also a stage of partial cataloging, which increases the availability of some materials, especially books and pamphlets. Such materials have been assigned classification numbers and shelved or filed, with a record in the accession book or elsewhere and a single entry at the work desk. A revision of the order routine has been devised in recent months, whereby a form card used as the original of the order record is used in the permanent catalog after the book is received, and until the permanent cataloging is completed or the Library of Congress cards received. The same card is adapted as a temporary record of gifts received. Thus the 287 items partially cataloged in the two years can be easily located either on the shelf, through the permanent catalog, or the index at the work desk.

Newspaper clippings took a drop in 1945 and 1946 due to the ending of the war news. Mr. Morse has spent some time during the year changing the clippings over to more spacious quarters, and revising them generally.

It is impossible in a report of this sort to mention all the activities of the library staff, and all the minor improvements made. Only a very general picture is possible. It is hoped the *picture* will change still more for the better in 1947.

CLARA E. FOLLETTE, *Assistant to the Director.*

SELECTED LIST OF ACQUISITIONS 1945–1946

Allen, Ethan. A.d.s. Agreement between Ethan Allen and John Kelly for 18 rights of land, dated August 6, 1785. Ms.

Allen, Heman. *Statement of the Cause of Heman Allen vs. Hathaway and Pierson.* St. Albans, 1822.

Bellin, J. N. *Partie du fleuve St. Laurient. Carte du lac Champlain.* map (from Le petit atlas maritime. Paris. 1764).

Bowers, Benjamin. *A Narrative; or, Youth's Mirror for the Dissolute and Dissemblers. . . .* Printed for the author, 1847.

Burroughs, Eden. *"The Profession and Practice of Christians."* Windsor, Hough & Spooner, 1784.

Canfield, Thomas. Mss. Papers. (Mostly Lake Park, Minn. and Northern Pacific R.R.)

Carter, A. A. "Pontoons on their Way to Richards Ford on the Rappahannock"; drawn by A. A. Carter of 4th Vermont, Co. F., Jany 21, 1863.

Conant, Stephen. Account book dating from March 6, 1795 to March 19, 1798. (saddles, whips, bridles, harness mending, Windsor, Vt.) Ms.

Dickey, Josiah. *"General History of the Seventh Vermont Volunteers, Company H,* June 10, 1862 to January 26, 1863"; kept by Sgt. Josiah Dickey of Barnard, Vermont. Ms.

Dickey, Josiah, Sergt. Josiah Dickey's Book, Co. H., 7th Vt. Voll., Brownsville, Tex., Oct. 4, 1864 to Jan. 1, 1866. Ms.

Farnham, Roswell, jr. Field Notes of R. Farnum, Jr., J. McDuffee's Waits River R.R. Survey. 1844. Ms.

Farnham, Roswell, jr. *Record.* Bradford Academy, 1854–1856. (Contains also R. Farnham's accounts and statistical reports as Superintendent of Schools, Bradford, Vt., list of teachers licensed and examined, 1856–1861). Ms.

Fuller, Levi K. *Some Experiments in Acoustics.* 2v. Ms.

Halsey, F. W. *The Old New York Frontier.* New York, Scribner, 1902.

Hubbard, I. W. Account of trustees and executors of the estate of Allen Hayes of Windsor, Feb. 7, 1829–Feb. 20, 1865. Ms.

Jones, C. H. *"History of the Campaign for the Conquest of Canada."* Philadelphia, Porter & Coates, 1882.

Kellogg, Judge L. C. Legal papers. Ms.

McConnell, James and John. Account books, Rutland, Vt., 1806–1853. 3v. (Rye, corn, potatoes, lime, and a variety of other goods and services) Ms.

Montpelier and Rutland R.R. Papers, 1901–1911. Ms.

Newport, Vt. Free Baptist Church, Newport Center, Vt. *Records,* 1887–1921. 3v. Mss.

The Phoenix, v. 1, no. 1, Nov. 22, 1890–v. 4, no. 6, June 1894. Montpelier, Vermont Methodist seminary. 4v. in 1.

Richardson, Caleb. A.l.s. to his brother James Richardson, Warren, Addison County, dated Putney, Vt., September 26, 1832. (contains many references to the Richardson family) Ms.

Richardson, James. Diary, June 1, 1852 to Nov. 4, 1854. (Contains also records of the Warren (Vt.) Antislavery Society, April 25, 1838 to Jan. 27, 1842, James Richardson, secretary). Ms.

Saffell, W. T. R. *Records of the Revolutionary War.* New York, Pudney and Russell, 1858.

Stevens, H. N. *Lewis Evans: His Map of the Middle British Colonies.* London, Henry Stevens, son & Stiles, 1920.

Stratton, E. M. *"The World on Wheels; or, Carriages with their Historical Associations. . . ."* New York, the author, 1878.

Vermont. Supreme Court. *Docket.* 1812–1823. 1380 entries. Ms. (used as a scrap book, 148 items obscured).

Weeks, J. E. *"Congratulatory greetings. Golden wedding anniversary,"* 1929. Scrap book.

"Sixtieth Anniversary, 1939." Scrap books, 2v.

Wood, H. N. A.l.s. from H. N. Wood, Potton, P.Q., to Mr. John Armstrong, Amherst, Mass., relating to the events of February 1838, when a party from Troy, Vt., and Canadians with them, attacked the house of Salmon Elkins, dated Potton, 1 March, 1838. Ms. (incident in the "Patriot war").

Ware, Jonathan. *History of Vermont.* 1810? 726 p. Ms. (permanent loan from the New Hampshire Historical Society).

Wells, Samuel, Treasurer of a Committee to Survey Montpelier and Wells River R.R. Papers, Jan. 4, 1872–Dec. 17, 1875. Ms.

Wills, William H. Governor of Vermont. *Vermont Sesquicentennial.* Scrap book.

SALES OF BOOKS, 1942–1946

Publication	*Printed or Purchased*	*Sold*	*Complimentary*	*On Hand*	*Cost*	*Sales to Date*
Wilgus: *Role of Trans.*	300	231	33	36	$ 549.26	$486.58
Waite: *Country Med. College*	750	179	125	446	1,404.27	613.17
Mabie: *Neither Wealth Nor Poverty*	133	104	15	14	gift	213.89
Wilson: *Hill Country*	164	39	5	120	250.00	117.78
Williams: reprint	150	36	3	111	67.50	39.76
VHS *Collections* (vols. 2–6)	420	64	25	331	563.03	101.75
VHS *Collections* Index	300	0	3	297	344.35	on sale 1947
VHS *Proceedings* Index	300	111	15	174	278.39	149.21
Huden: *State School Adm.*	327	170	54	103	801.78	478.44
Davenport biography	80	15	none	65	75.00	25.70
Coates: *Bibliography*	99	75	5	19	81.40	108.66
Josephson: *Local Hist.*	20	5	12	3	16.00	5.00
Vt. Pictorial Guide	20	5	3	12	12.34	4.67
	3063	1034	298	1731	$4,443.32	$2,344.61

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The 109th annual meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was held in the Parish House of Christ Church, Montpelier, January 14, 1947, at 3:00 P.M., with President Leon S. Gay presiding.

The President announced that the meeting was to be given over to the distinguished town of Weston, a good example of work done in local history. He announced the election of Director Earle W. Newton as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Association for State and Local History, and called upon him to present the program of the afternoon.

Mr. Newton introduced Mr. Vrest Orton of Weston, saying that the activity in Weston was one of the most remarkable jobs of community restoration. Williamsburg, he said, was done with Rockefeller money, and was a very beautiful place, but it was not done with community effort as in Weston. Mr. Orton, he said, would summarize a series of papers which had been prepared by Weston people for publication in the *Vermont Quarterly*, and which were too long to be read in full at the meeting. Mr. Newton further said that the article in *Vermont Life*, written by Mr. Orton, had been of much interest to the American Association for State and Local History, and that the organization had selected Weston to receive one of its annual awards.

Mr. Orton prefaced his summary with a description of the town of Weston as one of the most inaccessible towns in Vermont. In spite of this inaccessibility, he said, residents of the town have gone ahead and done things they thought should be done. He spoke of the remodeling and restoration of the buildings now comprising the Western Playhouse and Farrar-Mansur House, projects of the Weston Community Club; the Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries; the destruction of worthless and ugly buildings, and the improvement of the appearance of the town generally. He especially mentioned the architectural beauty of the Playhouse and the work of the local architect, Mr. Raymond Austin. Weston, he said, was interesting because of its past history, and he paid a generous tribute to the local historian, Mr. Raymond Taylor, who was present at the meeting. He also mentioned the part played by the late Frank Mansur, Mr. Mansur's one-time apprentice, now Senator Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont, Mr. Orton himself, and other Weston men, in restoring the mill of the Vermont Guild of Old Time Crafts and Industries. Mr. Orton concluded his summary by emphasizing Weston as a place where people might live—not just an antiquarian's paradise. He described the enterprises of the Vermont Guild in grinding meal, and weaving; the Red House, wood products business of Mr. and Mrs. Baird Hall; and the Vermont Country Store which his father, Gardiner Orton, his brother Paul and himself have established. Weston is a good example, said Mr. Orton, of the decentralizing of industry into small communities advocated by Senator Flanders.

Mr. Newton announced that all of these papers would be published in the April number of the *Vermont Quarterly*.

The Business meeting of the Society was opened by the President.

The minutes were read. Mr. John Clement raised a question about the amount of money paid for the Log Cabin in Grand Isle. It was directed that the minutes stand as read with the correction. Later, Mr. Clement, who had consulted the file of vouchers paid, withdrew his correction. The minutes now stand as read.

President Gay gave his report to the Society on the progress made during the year.

Mr. Gay appointed as a nominating committee: Dr. Homer L. Dodge, chairman; Miss Elsie Choate; Mr. John Clement.

Director Earle W. Newton summarized and read selections from his report to the Society. The report was accepted.

Mr. Newton had recommended in his report that the dues of the Society be increased. The Secretary, at the request of the President, read the following motion made at the meeting of the Board of Curators which preceded that of the Society:

"Moved: that dues for active membership be increased to $3.00, sustaining memberships remain at $5.00, and life be increased to $100."

Mr. John Clement commented that the technical requirements of notice in advance of the annual meeting were covered, and moved the adoption of the motion. The motion was seconded and so voted.

The Nominating Committee report was read, recommending that all officers and curators be re-elected, and that Mr. Vrest Orton be added to the Board of Curators. It was voted that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the list as nominated. It was so done.

The Secretary was asked to read an additional motion made at the meeting of the Board of Curators:

"Moved: that the Executive Committee assume responsibility for rearranging the date of the annual meeting."

Mr. Newton explained that a date later in January or February might be better, and that to alter the date a change in the constitution of the Society was necessary.

The question was raised as to why meetings were not held in summer, and it was suggested that a summer date be considered. Mr. Newton replied that there were reasons both for and against such a time. The Legislature, he said, brings more members to Montpelier in the winter, than at any other time, even the summer. A joint meeting with New York was sometimes held in the summer, but had to be discontinued during the war with its transportation restrictions. These summer meetings will be resumed. After discussion, it was moved by Mr. Dorman Kent, that the same motion be made by the Society, as had been made by the Board at its meeting. The motion was seconded, and so voted.

Mr. Newton was asked to state as a motion the recommendation made in his report concerning an Historic Sites Commission. Mr. Newton did so, but after discussion, amended his motion to read as follows:

"Moved: that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare a bill establishing an Historic Sites Commission, to be presented to the Legislature."

The motion was seconded and so ordered.

The President called attention to the dinner to be served at 6:00 P.M. in the Parish House, when the Weston award would be given, and announced that after

the dinner, the meeting would adjourn to the State House at 8:00 P.M. when Colonel Monaghan and Senator Flanders would be speakers. After an announcement by Mr. Newton concerning tickets for the dinner, the meeting adjourned.

Following the dinner at the Parish House, Mr. Gay proposed a vote of thanks to the women of the Church for being willing to take on the serving of the dinner, when it had been impossible to make any other arrangements. His suggestion met with enthusiastic response.

Mr. Gay conveyed Governor Ernest W. Gibson's regrets that it would be impossible for him to be present at the dinner because of a previous speaking engagement. He also read Ex-Governor Proctor's telegram regretting that he could not be present.

President Gay announced Mr. Newton's election as Secretary-Treasurer of the American Association for State and Local History. Mr. Newton, officially representing this national organization, presented one of its awards for outstanding contributions to local history, to the community of Weston, represented at the dinner by Mr. Taylor of the Weston Community Club. Mr. Newton read the citation, and Mr. Taylor accepted in behalf of the town of Weston. Mr. Vrest Orton, who had spoken at the afternoon meeting, was introduced, and, at Mr. Taylor's request, made the official response to the American Association for State and Local History in appreciation of the citation, giving Mr. Taylor much credit for what Weston had accomplished.

Colonel Frank Monaghan, to be speaker at the evening session, was introduced.

President Gay told of his experiences at the Centennial Celebration of the State of Texas, to which he had gone as the official representative of the State of Vermont, having been so honored by Ex-Governor (then Governor) Mortimer R. Proctor.

The meeting was adjourned to the State House.

The evening session in the House of Representatives was opened by President Gay, who after brief remarks, introduced Vermont's junior Senator Ralph E. Flanders. Senator Flanders gave a most interesting paper on the industrial history of Springfield, as it illustrated the *Growth of Local Industry*.

Colonel Monaghan was then introduced by Mr. Newton. The Colonel, in his address on *Revitalizing History*, paid great tribute to Vermont, saying that the history of Vermont and the preservation of it was something which to the people of the United States ought to be an example of what can be done by clear, independent thinking. He liked to see symbolism in the fact, he said, that the Vermont Legislature met with the Historical Society; liked to consider it a good omen for the future. In conclusion, he said "Select the best of the past on which to build the future."

The meeting was declared adjourned.

CLARA E. FOLLETTE, *Secretary*.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1946

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have examined the accompanying Statement of Resources by Funds of the Vermont Historical Society as of December 31, 1946, the Statement of Fund Income and Disbursements and comparisons of Current Fund Income and disbursements with budgeted amounts for the period from January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946. I also examined receipts and disbursements pertaining to the Kent Tavern Repair Fund which is maintained in a separate account. I did not make a detailed audit of all transactions, but examined or tested accounting records of the Society and other supporting evidence by methods and to the extent I considered necessary.

Cash on deposit in commercial accounts and in savings accounts were confirmed by direct correspondence with the depositories. Investments in bonds and stocks appearing on the Society's books were compared with a schedule of securities signed by members of the finance committee and represents a physical count of securities taken as of December 31, 1946. I made sufficient examination of other resources by reference to the records to be of the opinion that they are correctly stated.

In my opinion, the accompanying Statement of Resources by Funds and the Statement of Fund Income and Disbursements presents fairly the position of the Vermont Historical Society as of December 31, 1946 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Dated at Barre, Vt.,
January 9, 1947.

Respectfully submitted,
FREDERICK A. MAYO

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES BY FUNDS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1946

Current Fund:		
Cash in Checking Account (Exhibit "B")		$ 521.65
Unrestricted Funds:		
Savings Account #26100	$ 639.01	
Savings Account #53211	468.54	
Five (5) Shares Non-Assessable Common Stock, (Par Value $1.00)	5.00	
Six (6) U.S. Treasury Bonds, Series "C"	6,000.00	
Total Unrestricted Funds (Exhibit "B")		7,112.55

Trust Funds for Specific Purposes:			
Dewey Monument Fund:			
Savings Account #24813	5,160.38		
426 Shares Non-Assessable Common Stock (Par Value $1.00)	426.00		
Total Dewey Monument Funds (Exhibit "B")		$ 5,586.38	
Edmunds Prize Contest Fund:			
Principle Trust Fund	12,121.19		
Accumulated Interest	1,182.28		
Total Edmunds Prize Contest Funds (Exhibit "B")		13,303.47	
Jennie C. Watts Fund:			
Savings Account #7747 (Exhibit "B")		3,365.86	
Total Trust Funds for Specific Purposes			$22,255.71
Trust Funds for General Endowment:			
Wilbur Fund $100,000;			
Life Memberships	$ 2,900.00		
(Capital Increase—$50.00)			
Stock Investments:		31,110.77	
Bond Investments:		73,332.51	
Savings Account #23533		136.19	
Total Trust Funds for General Endowment (Exhibit "B")			$104,579.47
Real Estate:			
Kent Tavern Property,			
Calais, Vermont	5,000.00		
Log Cabin, Grand Isle, Vt.	275.00		
Total Real Estate			5,275.00
Total Resources			$139,744.38

EXHIBIT "B"

Statement of Fund Income and Disbursements from January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946

CURRENT FUND

				Budget 1947
Balance in Checking Account January 1, 1946			$ 2,466.94	521.65
Cash receipts:				
Transfers from unrestricted funds:		000.00		2,000.00[1]
Appropriation—State of Vermont		4,000.00		8,000.00
Interest and Dividends:				
Bond Interest	$ 2,670.81			
Savings Account Interest	28.78			
Dividends	1,315.90			
		4,015.49		4,000.00
Dues:				
Active Memberships	910.50			
Sustaining Memberships	348.00			
Life Memberships	50.00			
		1,308.50		2,000.00
Gifts:				
From Horace Brown	250.00			
Miscellaneous Gifts	120.00			
		370.00		
Publications Committee:				
Sales of Books and Publications		768.40		
				1,000.00
			10,462.39	
Total Cash			12,929.33	17,521.65

[1]Transfer authorized in 1946 but not made.

Cash Disbursements:				
Executive Committee:				
Salaries	7,141.53			10,400.00
Travel	332.31			200.00
Unclassified Expenditures	810.43			300.00
		8,284.27		
Library Committee:				
Books	702.61			700.00
Administrative	508.27			500.00
Museum	18.00			200.00
		1,228.88		
Publishing Committee:				
General Printing	240.62			
"Proceedings"	1,730.91			3,500.00
		1,971.53		
Historic Building Committee:				
Expense of Log Cabin		873.00		1,427.00[1]
Committee on Education and Membership				300.00
Life Memberships Transferred		50.00		
Total Cash Disbursements			12,407.68	17,500.00
Cash in checking account:				
December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			$ 521.65	$ 21.65

[1]Balance of obligated funds to be transferred to a Historic Buildings Fund.

UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, January 1, 1946		$ 7,112.55	
Add: Interest Received	$ 169.02		
Dividends Received	.90	169.92	
Deduct:		7,282.47	
Transfer to Current Fund		169.92	
Balance, December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			$ 7,112.55

TRUST FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

Dewey Monument Fund:			
Balance, January 1, 1946		5,409.16	
Add: Interest Received	100.54		
Dividends Received	76.68	177.22	
Balance, December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			5,586.38
Edmunds Prize Contest Funds:			
Balance, January 1, 1946		13,399.31	
Add: Interest Received	16.69		
Trust Fund Income	448.35	465.04	
Deduct:		13,864.35	
Edmunds Prize Contest Expenses:	554.17		
Correction in Overstatement of Cost of 105 Shares of Diversified Trust Fund A—403 ($9.88 should be $9.816084)	6.71	560.88	
Balance, December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			13,303.47
Jennie C. Watts Fund:			
Balance, January 1, 1946		3,980.92	
Add: Interest Received		62.27	
Deduct:		4,043.19	
Peacham History Expense		677.33	
Balance, December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			3,365.86

TRUST FUNDS FOR GENERAL ENDOWMENT

Wilbur and Life Memberships:			
Endowment Funds:			
Balance, January 1, 1946		104,357.69	
Add—Bond Interest	2,520.81		
Savings Account Interest	9.76		
Dividends	1,315.00		
Life Memberships	50.00		
Gain on Bonds Called	171.78	4,067.35	
Deduct:		108,425.04	
Transfers to Current Fund		3,845.57	
Balance, December 31, 1946 (Exhibit "A")			$104,579.47

EXHIBIT "C"

Statement of Cash Income and Disbursements Compared with Budget Items from January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946

INCOME

	1946 Budget *Estimate*	1946 *Actual*	Surplus(+) or Deficit(—)
Cash on hand January 1, 1946	$ 2,466.94	$ 2,466.94	
Transfers from Unrestricted Funds	2,000.00	——[1]	$2,000.00(—)
Appropriation—State of Vermont	4,000.00	4,000.00	
Investment Income	3,500.00	4,015.49	515.49(+)
Dues	1,400.00	1,258.50[2]	141.50(—)
Publications	1,500.00	768.40	731.60(—)
Gifts		370.00	370.00(+)
	14,866.94	12,879.33	1,987.61(—)

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries, etc.	8,050.00	8,284.27	234.27(—)
Books	1,200.00	702.61	497.39(+)
Library	500.00	508.27	8.27(—)
Museum	300.00	18.00	282.00(+)
Proceedings	2,000.00	1,730.91	269.09(+)
Publications	1,000.00	240.62	759.38(+)
Membership Committee	150.00		150.00(+)
Log Cabin (Obligated)	2,300.00	873.00	1,427.00(+)
	15,500.00	12,357.68	3,142.32(+)
Surplus or deficit for 1946	633.06(—)	521.65(+)	1,154.71(+)[3]
	$14,866.94	$12,879.33	

[1]Although authorized, transfer not made.
[2]Life memberships deducted, because not credited to current income.
[3]Net gain over budget estimates.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES—1946

NEW MEMBERS

LIFE

Mrs. Richard Derby, *Oyster Bay, N.Y.*

SUSTAINING

Joseph M. Baker, M.D., *Springfield, Mass.*
T. D. Seymour Bassett, *Princeton, N.J.*
Miss Bertha R. Brown, *Huntington*
Castleton Normal School, *Castleton*
Herbert Wheaton Congdon, *Arlington*
Robert T. Gannett, *Putney*
Alfred E. Hackbarth, *Wilmette, Ill.*
Rev. D. Gerard Horan, *Oxford, N.Y.*
Clifford S. Lyon, *Holyoke, Mass.*
Merle MacAlister, *Montpelier*
Vrest Orton, *Weston*
Loraine Spaulding, *Burlington*
Mrs. Josephine M. Strunk, *Asbury, N.J.*
Richard A. Waite, Jr., *Northfield*
Katharyne D. Welch, *Proctorsville*

ACTIVE

George Amidon, *Montpelier*
Athol Bell, *Barre*
M. J. Bermont, *Boston, Mass.*
Florence H. Bethell, *Scarsdale, N.Y.*
Gertrude E. Brannon, *Burlington*
Ann Story Breckenridge, *Miami, Fla.*
Wilbur E. Brown, *Warren, R.I.*
Mrs. John Bybee, *Joliet, Ill.*
Cache County Public Library, *Logan, Utah*
Miss Katherine Clarke, *Bronxville, N.Y.*
Thomas C. Davidson, *Garden City, L.I., N.Y.*
I. J. Davis, *White River Junction*
William P. Dewey, *Quechee*
Dana Doten, *Ottawa, Canada*
Rev. Gerald E. Dupont, *Winooski Park*
Lewis A. Dyer, *Boston, Mass.*
Clinton G. Fiske, *Cuttingsville*
Fletcher Free Library, *Burlington*
R. C. Folger, *South Orange, N.J.*
Major A. Erland Goyette, *Peterborough, N.H.*
Ruth A. Hesselgrave, *Bridgeport, Conn.*
Edward Hungerford, *New York, N.Y.*
University of Illinois Library, *Urbana, Ill.*
Harold P. Jackson, *Newark, N.J.*
Brandon H. Jones, *Montpelier*
Theodore F. Kane, *Montpelier*
Mrs. Grennell Martin, *Sutton*
Mr. John H. Martin, *New York, N.Y.*
William Navin, *Center Rutland*
Mrs. Allen H. Nelson, *Middlebury*
George F. Parmelee, *Simonsville*
Roy L. Patrick, *Burlington*
Lloyd R. Perkins, *Montpelier*
Mrs. G. A. Rollins, *Raymond, N.H.*
Mr. M. G. Sanborn, *Northfield*
Mrs. Hazel M. Shear, *Wellsville, N.Y.*
Burton F. Smith, *Rutland*
Mrs. Richard B. Spaulding, *Rutland*
Harold Stacy, *Windsor*
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, *Bethel*
Capt. G. U. Stewart, *Stinson Lake, N.H.*
J. R. Taylor, *Boston, Mass.*
Raymond Taylor, *Weston*
Mrs. Florence H. Tilden, *Barre*
Whittamore, Laurence, *Concord, N.H.*

MEMBERS DECEASED

Sustaining

Alvin R. Allen, *Brattleboro, Vt.*

Life

Edwin A. Bayley, *Boston, Mass.*

George D. Lord, *Hanover, N.H.*

Active

Mary E. Hewitt, *Auburn, Mass.*
James Colgate, *New York City*
Harland B. Howe, *Burlington*
Davis L. Wells, *Orwell*
Prof. Leo Lewis, *Medford, Mass.*

ACTIVE MEMBERS WITHDRAWN

T. D. Seymour Bassett (*to sustaining*)
Anne Winslow F. Hall, *De Moines, Iowa*
Mrs. Clarence E. Jones, *Minerva, N.Y.*
Mrs. G. Adolf Koch, *New York, N.Y.*
Leon D. Latham, *Milton, Vt.*
Mrs. Wilhelmina Walter, *Providence, R.I.*

EDITOR'S POSTSCRIPT

Since your editor returned from the Navy he has had the opportunity of attending several meetings of fellow historians, all of which were greatly stimulating to one away from the field for two years. The first was the annual convention of the American Museum Association in Washington May 17–18. It was our pleasure to arrange the program and preside over the librarians' conference at the great National Museum, at which Miss Dorothy C. Barck, Librarian of the New York Historical Society and President of the American Association for State and Local History, spoke on the interrelationships of museums and libraries, pointing out that the library is a source of display material as well as reference center for labeling museum items.

Additional sessions on various aspects of museum work were held in the National Archives and the National Gallery of Art, among the most stimulating of which was the History Group presided over by Edward P. Alexander, onetime head of the New York State Historical Association. Miss Janet MacFarlane, its present Acting Director, gave an illustrated talk on the development of the farmer's museum at Cooperstown.

Our vigorous neighbor has undergone several changes in the last few years. Dr. Clifford L. Lord, its Director, also served as a Navy historian (aeronautics), but at the conclusion of his work in Washington, accepted appointment as Director of the Wisconsin Historical Society, succeeding Dr. Alexander, who has moved on to Colonial Williamsburg.

Several local Vermont societies have held meetings recently. Celebrating the 150th anniversary of its founding, Burke arranged a full day's program of events, supplementing it with an historical pamphlet. The Woodstock Historical Society recently opened its new home — the magnificent old Dana house — with a mammoth house warming. Mr. Leon S. Gay, President of the Vermont Historical Society, addressed the gathering.

At the suggestion of the New England Council, the Presidents and Directors of the New England historical societies gathered in Boston, June 27, to discuss the promotion and writing of business history. It is interesting to know that the meeting grew out of the widespread interest in the history of the Gay Brothers Mills at Cavendish, *Neither Wealth nor Poverty*, issued in 1944 under the sponsorship of the society.

Mr. Gay told of the origin and writing of the volume, and Mr. Newton explained the role of the Vermont Historical Society in issuing it. There seemed to be general agreement that historical societies should encourage such histories, but some felt that funds should come from the sponsoring organization, and not the firm being surveyed. While this ideally might be the best thing, practically speaking the money is not available. Furthermore, the Society can exercise control over the content by withholding its sponsorship. Fellowships, such as those offered by the Vermont Historical Society, should be reserved for histories of a whole industry rather than those of individual companies.

At the conclusion of a spirited discussion, it was decided to retain the group as a permanent committee of the New England Council. Mr. Gay was elected chairman, and Mr. Newton secretary.

The American Association for State and Local History held its first post-war meeting in Washington late in October, in joint session with the Society of American Archivists. A series of excellent talks was highlighted by one on publicizing local history by Colonel Frank Monaghan, of the Public Relations division of the War Department. On December 28 the Association met again in New York in company with the American Historical Association. The opening session of the meeting featured a paper by President Leon S. Gay on "New Approaches to Local Business History," extracts of which are printed in this issue. At a business meeting following, Director Earle Newton was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

A discount of one-third is allowed members on the following prices

Studies and Essays in Vermont History

Carroll, Daniel B. *The Unicameral Legislature of Vermont.* 1932. 85 pp., wrappers. $1.50

Chittenden, Lucius. *The Capture of Ticonderoga.* Documents, text, and notes. 1872. 172 pp., cloth. $1.50

Davenport, Walter Rice. *Biography of Thomas Davenport, the "Brandon Blacksmith," Inventor of the Electric Motor.* 1929. 165 pp., illus., index, cloth. $3.00

Essays in the Early History of Vermont. 1944. 317 pp., cloth. $2.25

Essays in the Social and Economic History of Vermont. 1944. 348 pp., cloth. $2.25

Glover, Waldo. *Abraham Lincoln and the Sleeping Sentinel.* 1936. 114 pp., cloth. $1.50

Huden, John C. *Development of State School Administration in Vermont.* 1943. 277 pp., maps, cloth. $4.50

Kent, D. B. E. *Vermonters.* 1937. 187 pp., cloth. $1.50

Mabie, Janet. *Neither Wealth nor Poverty: the History of the Woolen Mills of Gay Brothers, 1869–1944, Tunbridge — Cavendish, Vermont.* 1944. 148 pp., illus., cloth. $2.50

Moulton, Sherman B. *The Boorn Mystery.* 1937. 104 pp., cloth. $1.50

The Upper Connecticut: Narratives of Its Settlement and Its Part in the Revolution. 1943. 2 vols., 300 pp., 286 pp. ($2.25 per vol.) $4.50

Waite, Frederick Clayton. *The Story of a Country Medical College: A History of the Clinical School of Medicine and The Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, Vermont, 1827–1856.* 1945. 213 pp., illus., cloth. $4.50

Wilgus, William J. *The Role of Transportation in the Development of Vermont.* Maps by Earle Williams Newton and the author. 1945. 104 pp., cloth. $4.50

Williams, Samuel. *Vermont during the War for Independence (a Contemporary account); Being Three Chapters from the Author's "Natural & Civil History of Vermont" Published in 1794: Now Reproduced in full Facsimile a Century and a Half Later from the First Edition for the Edification of All Who Gratefully Share the Heritage of the Green Mountain Republic.* Published by Burges Johnson, Schenectady, N.Y. 1944. 104 pp., wrappers. $1.25

Growth of Vermont

A history of the state in ten volumes. Edited by Earle Williams Newton.

Vol. V. *Migration from Vermont*, by Lewis D. Stilwell. 1946. 200 pp., folding maps, cloth. $3.00

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